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ABSTRACT

This report provides a snapshot of enrollments in Washington community and technical colleges during fall 1999. In addition to analysis of the system as a whole, this report includes an extensive set of tables by college. It addresses the questions most commonly raised regarding the state's community and technical colleges. The report contains the following sections: Highlights of 1999, Introduction, Enrollments, Students Served: Demographics, Selected Program Student Characteristics, State-Supported Course Enrollment, Contract-Supported Course Enrollment, Staff, and by College. Highlights of Fall 1999 includes the following: the state's colleges served an increase of 3.8% in full-time equivalent students (FTES) over 1998; 53% of state-supported students were enrolled full-time; 46% of state-supported FTES were enrolled for workforce training purposes, 39% were enrolled in order to transfer, 9% had an end goal of literacy, and 6% were enrolled for parenting classes or unspecified purposes; the racial composition of the student population in fall 1999 was more diverse than that of the state as a whole; the proportion of the student population which was female was higher than the proportion of females in the state's population; the median age of students was 27.7 years; and full-time faculty provided 57.5% of all instruction. (VWC)

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ED 442 502

Washington Community and Technical Colleges

FALL

ENROLLMENT & STAFFING REPORT

1999

State of Washington
State Board for Community & Technical Colleges

Connie Ambrose-Squeochs, Chair
Earl Hale, Executive Director

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HIGHLIGHTS OF FALL 1999

- Washington's community and technical colleges served 143,173 FTES (full-time equivalent students) in fall 1999, an increase of 3.8 percent over fall 1998. State funding combined with tuition charges supported 82 percent of the FTEs.

- Washington's community and technical colleges served 250,463 individuals in fall 1999 compared to 242,323 in fall 1998. The number of students increased about 3.4 percent, significantly more than the 1.3 percent growth in the state population.

- A majority (53 percent) of state-supported students were enrolled full-time (10 credits or more). Nationwide, full-time students represent 35 percent of the total enrollments.

- 46 percent of state-supported FTEs were generated by students enrolled for workforce training purposes, 39 percent by students preparing for transfer, 9 percent by students with an end goal of literacy or English as a Second Language training, and 6 percent by students enrolled for parenting classes or unspecified purposes.

- The racial composition of the student population in fall 1999 was more diverse than that of the state as a whole (25 percent students of color at community and technical colleges, an estimated 17 percent in the state population). Students of color represented 23 percent of the transfer-oriented students, 23 percent of workforce students, and 56 percent of those who will meet their educational goal by completing basic skills (ABE/ESL) courses.

- The proportion of the student population which was female (57 percent of those reporting gender) was higher than the proportion of females in the state's population, as is typical of community and technical colleges nationally.

- The median age of students in state-supported classes was 27.7 years, identical to fall 1998. Transfer students were a significantly younger group (median age of 21) than workforce training students (median age of 31). Students who will complete their goal by taking basic skills classes had a median age of 29.

- Full-time faculty provided 57.5 percent of all instruction (excluding volunteer and other non-payroll faculty) in fall 1999, compared to 57.6 percent in fall 1998.

- Special program enrollments include 11,111 students in distance learning classes, 10,294 high school students in the Running Start program, and 6,912 unemployed workers enrolled in programs funded by the Worker Retraining program.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Fall Enrollment and Staffing Report is the combined effort of many staff at the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges (SBCTC). The staff wish to especially acknowledge the contribution Deralyn Gjertson, System Analyst Programmer, has made to every edition of this report since its inception. In the 1970's she prepared graphs by hand and checked column totals on an electronic calculator. In the 1980's she scheduled processing of computer reports and manipulated the data in Lotus 123 software. In the 1990's she "down-loaded" data files and created many of the graphs and tables in the report. Throughout her 30 years of service Deralyn has been committed to providing accurate and easy-to-use data in the Fall Enrollment and Staffing Report.

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INTRODUCTION

THE REPORT

The Fall Enrollment and Staffing Report 1999 provides a snapshot of enrollments in community and technical colleges during fall quarter 1999. In addition to analysis of the system as a whole, this report includes an extensive set of tables by college starting on page 57. The report addresses the questions most commonly raised regarding the community and technical colleges in Washington.

The primary source of information for this document is the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges' (SBCTC) Data Warehouse, which is derived from the common management information systems used by all community and technical colleges in the state.

Data on outcomes, facilities, and staffing are reported annually in the companion report, the Academic Year Report.

The Academic Year and Fall Enrollment and Staffing Reports are available online at http://www.sbctc.ctc.edu in the publication section.

THE WASHINGTON COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE SYSTEM

Washington's Community and Technical College Act of 1991 provides for a state system of community and technical colleges separate from both the public secondary schools and four-year institutions. The act requires that the colleges "offer an open door to every citizen, regardless of his or her academic background or experiences, at a cost normally within his or her economic means" (RCW 28B.50.020(1)).

Each college district is required to "offer thoroughly comprehensive educational, training and service programs to meet the needs of both the communities and students served by combining, with equal emphasis, high standards of excellence in academic transfer courses; realistic and practical courses in occupational education, both graded and ungraded; community services of an educational, cultural and recreational nature; and adult education" (RCW 28B.50.020(2)). Technical colleges are exempted from the requirement to offer academic transfer courses. Each college is governed by a board of five trustees appointed to five-year terms by the Governor with the consent of the Senate.

Washington's first junior college was started in 1915 in Everett when 42 students began a one-year college program on the top floor of Everett High School. It was closed in 1923 for lack of students. Centralia College, the state's oldest continuously operating community college, opened in 1925. It was followed by Skagit Valley College in 1926, Yakima Valley College in 1928 and Grays Harbor College in 1930. Between 1933 and 1941 four additional community colleges began operation in Washington: Clark College in 1933, Lower Columbia in 1934, Wenatchee Valley in 1939, and Everett in 1941, all locally administered and locally funded. Combined enrollment was approximately 1,000.

Meanwhile, in 1930 the Seattle School District opened Edison Vocational School, the first true, public vocational school in the state. The Spokane School District followed suit in 1939 by establishing the Spokane Trade School. Both schools eventually became community colleges. The oldest existing vocational technical institute, Tacoma's Bates VTI, opened in 1940. Subsequently, VTIs opened in Clover Park, Pasco, Renton, Vancouver, Kirkland (Lake Washington), Olympia and Bellingham. The VTIs in Pasco, Vancouver, and Olympia eventually became community colleges.

Between 1925 and 1941, there were three attempts to provide state support for junior colleges. State support was provided for the first time by the 1941 Legislature; however, that act restricted the number and location of junior colleges, prohibiting their establishment in counties having either a public or private four-year institution. In 1945, junior colleges were made a part of their local school districts and supported through their funding, as was the case with vocational technical institutes until 1991.

In 1961, the restrictions against expansion of community colleges were removed by the Legislature and junior colleges were designated as "community" colleges.

The financing of community colleges was separated from that of local school districts in 1963, and in 1965 the Legislature declared that it intended to establish a separate, independent community college system. Based on the recommendations of the Arthur D. Little Company, the 1967 Legislature adopted the Community College Act of 1967, which was signed on April 3 of that year.

The structure of the community college system remained largely intact until 1991 when, as part of the Workforce Training and Education Act, the Legislature amended the Community College Act of 1967 and redesignated it as the Community and Technical College Act of 1991.

The state's five remaining public vocational technical institutes were designated as "technical colleges," removed from the jurisdiction of their local school districts, and merged with the community college system. Each technical college was provided with its own college district and a board of trustees. Each technical college district overlaps the districts of neighboring community colleges. The State Board for Community College Education was renamed the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges by the 1991 act.

The Community and Technical College Act of 1991 also brought the Seattle Vocational Institute (SVI) into the Seattle Community College District. It had been the Washington Institute of Applied Technology since 1987 when it was established by the Legislature in a facility previously occupied by the Seattle Occupational Industrialization Center before it closed. SVI serves economically disadvantaged people in Seattle's Central district, providing job-related training for adults and contract training for local businesses.

In 1994, the Legislature approved the establishment of the 30th college district, Cascadia Community College. The new district will begin enrolling state-supported students in the fall of 2000. Pierce College at Puyallup became the system's 34th college when the State Board granted it campus status in June 1999.

WASHINGTON COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES

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ENROLLMENTS

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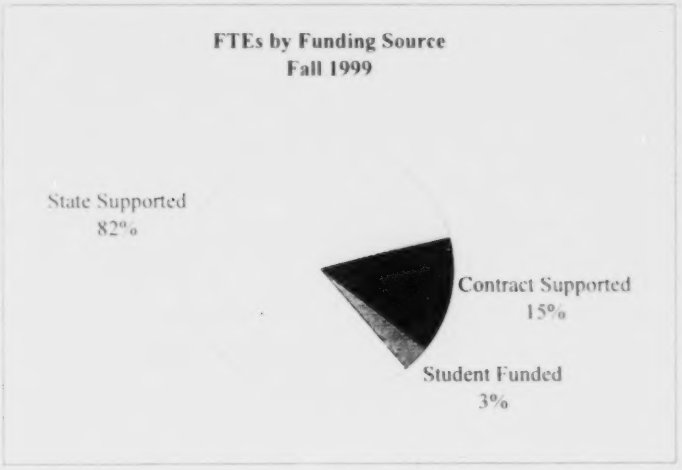
FTES BY FUNDING SOURCE
FALL 1995 THROUGH 1999

In fall 1999, full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment was 143,171. The FTE reached its highest level ever – 3.8 percent more FTE than in fall 1998. A quarterly FTE is equal to 15 credits.



Courses funded through state dollars and tuition are regarded as state-supported. When students, employers or social service agencies pay for the tuition in a state-supported course, they are paying less than a third of the cost of providing courses. State appropriations to the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges (SBCTC) cover the major cost of a fixed number of FTEs in the community and technical college system. SBCTC then distributes funding for those FTE targets on an equitable basis to each college. In fall 1999, state support included 98 Natural Resource Waiver FTEs and 6,623 Worker Retraining (formerly HB1988) FTEs.

Colleges serve a limited number of state FTEs above the appropriated number. Colleges rely only on the tuition income to cover costs of such additional instruction. State FTEs are on track for being well above the state-funded level for 1999-2000, as in past years.

FALL FTES BY FUNDING SOURCE

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
All Funds	131,673	135,194	135,373	137,925	143,171
% Change	2.9%	2.7%	0.1%	1.9%	3.8%
State Supported	111,303	112,646	111,686	113,261	116,898
% Change	2.1%	1.2%	-0.9%	1.4%	3.2%
% State	84.5%	83.3%	82.5%	82.1%	81.6%
Contract Supported	16,935	19,000	20,272	20,959	21,988
% Change	9.1%	12.2%	6.7%	3.4%	4.9%
State and Contract Total	128,238	131,646	131,958	134,220	138,887
% Change	3.0%	2.7%	0.2%	1.7%	3.5%
Student Funded	3,435	3,548	3,415	3,704	4,284
% Change	-0.8%	3.3%	-3.7%	8.5%	15.7%

Source: SR1102: 1995-1998: SBCTC Course MIS:SR2101, Version 1.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. Contract totals include counts for Running Start students.

Enrollments which are not partially supported by state appropriation are regarded as either contract or student funded.

Contract-funded courses: Contract enrollments are those where the cost of instruction is paid entirely by a contracting organization. Contract enrollments stem primarily from Running Start (36 percent of the contract FTE), Corrections (18 percent), Contract International (17 percent), and contracts with the military and employers (29 percent). For more information on these programs, see pages 23-29.

The Running Start program allows high school students to simultaneously earn high school and tuition-free college credit. This program accounts for 40 percent of the growth in contract enrollments. In fall 1999, there were 7,817 FTEs for 10,294 students compared to 7,402 FTE and 9,750 students in fall 1998.

Under the Contract International program several organizations contract with colleges to provide instruction for international students. These organizations fund the full cost of such instruction. Enrollments of "contract international" students do not displace resident students. In fall 1999 there were 3,410 international students enrolled for 3,798 FTE.

Colleges offer contracted instruction for the Washington Department of Corrections at its major correctional facilities. Students enroll in courses to increase literacy and crime prevention. Some 6,243 individuals in prisons enrolled for 3,955 FTEs.

Some 29 percent of contract-supported courses are paid for by an employer, social service agency or the U.S. Military for the benefit of its employees or clients. Colleges contract with social service agencies to provide their clients with job training or basic skills education. Colleges also contract directly with employers to meet customized training needs. Excluded from the contract counts are certain single-day training provided by colleges such as the contract between South Puget Sound Community College and the state's Department of Personnel for staff training.

Student-funded class costs are paid entirely by the individuals enrolled. Student-funded offerings include avocational courses such as foreign language for travelers and workforce education courses such as microcomputer applications.

Factors Impacting Enrollments

Social and policy changes appear to have the most impact on enrollment this year.

Information Technology: The number of students taking information technology classes has grown substantially. In fall 1999 nearly 19,000 students took state-supported information technology classes and another 7,200 took contract or self-supporting classes. That is an increase of more than 3,000 students (all funds). State FTEs in information technology increased 19 percent, more than any other growth area at the colleges. Information technology FTEs are 16 percent of all the workforce FTEs, the largest occupational area at the colleges.

Distance Learning: In response to the installation of the K-20 Telecommunications Network, the establishment of Washington On-Line (WAOL), and system-wide faculty development, enrollments served via distance have increased substantially. This fall 11,111 students took distance learning classes. Distance learning FTEs grew by 36 percent. The growth in distance learning represents 21 percent of the total FTE growth.

Growth of ESL: Colleges are reaching out to serve the large need for English as a Second Language training for adults with limited English skills. FTEs in state-supported ESL classes **grew by 6 percent** this year over last and by 32 percent the past five years. ESL classes provide training for 14,405 students with limited English skills.

Apprenticeship growth. Consistent with the trend of the past several years, FTEs for the classroom portion of apprenticeship training **grew by 16 percent, to 2,488 FTEs**. Apprenticeship growth accounted for 9 percent of the state supported enrollment growth. Most of the growth was for training in the construction trades.

Population Growth: While the overall Washington state population grew by 1.3 percent in the last year, the 18 to 49 age group—those most likely to attend college—did not grow. That is because the increases in population under the age of 25 were offset by big declines in the 25- to 34-year-old group. College enrollments generally reflect these basic population changes with growth in all age groups except 25- to 34-year-olds. See page 4 for more details on population and enrollment changes.

STUDENTS BY FUNDING SOURCE
FALL 1995 THROUGH FALL 1999

More than a quarter of a million students were enrolled in the community and technical colleges in fall 1999. That represents a 3.4 percent increase in students served over fall 1998, while state population 18 to 49 years of age remained unchanged. Most of that growth was in full-time state supported enrollments.

FALL HEADCOUNT BY FUNDING SOURCES

	1995	1996*	1997	1998	1999
All Funds	228,550	234,410	236,142	242,323	250,463
% Change	-0.6%	2.6%	0.7%	2.6%	3.4%
Contract Supported	27,072	29,443	31,959	31,854	32,668
% Change	6.1%	8.8%	8.5%	-0.3%	2.6%
Student-Funded	32,188	32,324	32,769	33,204	36,053
% Change	0.9%	0.4%	1.4%	1.3%	8.6%
State Supported	169,290	171,243	171,414	177,265	181,742
% Change	-1.9%	1.2%	0.1%	3.4%	2.5%
STATE SUPPORTED					
Students per FTE	1.521	1.520	1.535	1.565	1.554
Full-Time Students	90,275	92,189	91,621	92,353	96,414
% Change	0.1%	2.1%	-0.6%	0.8%	4.4%
New to College**	40,581	40,784	41,832	45,593	44,484
% of State Support	24%	24%	24%	26%	24%
New Transfers In	12,504	12,455	12,175	12,093	13,162
% of State Support	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
Total New	53,085	53,239	54,007	57,686	57,646
% of State Support	31%	31%	32%	33%	32%

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1101, Version 1. New Students: SR3110.
Note: Contract totals include counts for Running Start students.
*Reduced by 1,400 students reported in fall 1996 at Clover Park Technical College who enrolled in one day workshop. These students were not reported for state support in 1995 or 1997.
**Former Running Start Students enrolling after high school graduation are counted as "returning" students rather than new.

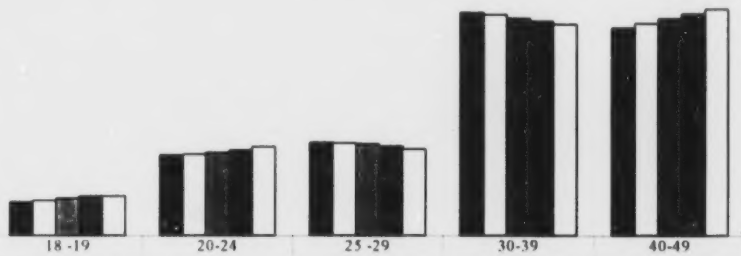
For headcount data by college, see pages 61 - 62.

DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

Demographic factors impact enrollment patterns in two-year colleges. This year the growth of ESL enrollments and the growth in younger full-time students can be attributed primarily to demographic factors. Differential changes in the state's population growth also impact individual colleges.

Population changes: The population most likely to attend college, those 18 to 49 years of age, remained stable at 2.7 million. That stable pattern was due to rapid growth in the size of the 20- to 24-year-old population (4 percent growth) plus declines for those in their mid twenties and thirties. The number of young adults in the state is growing, consistent with the Baby Boom Echo (children of the Baby Boom generation), though the number of 18- to 19-year-olds is temporarily stable rather than increasing. The Baby Bust generation (25-34) decline will continue for several more years.

Washington State Population for Selected Age Groups
1996 to 2000



	18 -19	20-24	25 -29	30-39	40-49
1996	141,199	336,589	389,160	935,600	871,224
1997	146,465	340,352	387,554	926,707	890,483
1998	155,505	346,896	383,463	911,540	910,565
1999	164,701	357,199	373,573	899,810	930,617
2000	164,275	371,495	361,395	886,941	949,629

Enrollment growth by age group: Enrollment patterns mirror changes in the population.

Difference by Region of the State: There is a continuing shift in the pattern of growth in the Washington population. It's a pattern that impacts enrollment demand as well. Growth in Eastern Washington, which outpaced that in the West from 1993 through 1995, is now stable at 1 percent increase a year. Growth in the West, while still fast paced, has slowed from 1.8 percent in 1997 to 1.4 percent in 1999. Growth is fueled both by natural increases due to births far exceeding deaths and migration from other states and counties. Enrollments are growing at a slower pace in Eastern Washington colleges than in Western Washington, again consistent with population changes.

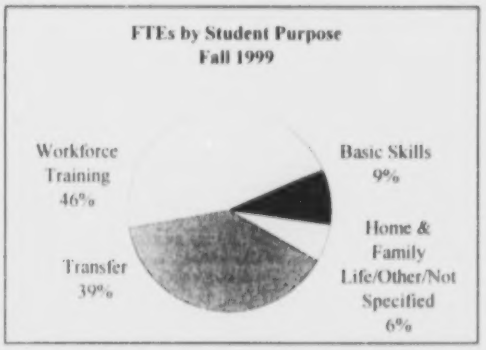
State Supported Enrollments* by Selected Group
Fall 1995 to 1999

	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49
1995	30,377	38,556	25,250	39,721	22,131
1996	32,140	38,732	25,250	38,282	22,552
1997	33,333	38,791	25,352	37,624	22,812
1998	35,170	39,917	24,389	37,554	23,044
1999	35,946	41,641	24,008	37,890	24,155

* Includes counts plus prorated ages for those not providing birth date

STUDENTS BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING
FALL 1999

Students enroll for a variety of purposes. About 46 percent of FTEs are students enrolled in workforce education (preparing for jobs or upgrading job skills), 39 percent for transfer purposes, and 9 percent enrolled to improve pre-college skills but without intentions of continuing further at the college level (basic skills as a final goal). The goal pattern has remained fairly stable over time with some shifting into workforce education.



In fall 1999 nearly 56,000 students were enrolled with the goal of transfer to a four-year institution. Transfer-bound students were typically young (median age 21) and enrolled full-time (79 percent). About 46 percent of new transfer students plan to complete a degree before transfer.

Nearly 83,000 students were enrolled for workforce education. Workforce education students were older (median age 31) with half enrolled full-time (50 percent). About 36 percent of workforce students plan to complete a degree.

About 32 percent of transfer students and 20 percent of workforce education students enrolled in developmental courses to improve their math, reading, writing or study skills. The 11,993 developmental FTEs are included in the transfer and workforce FTEs below. See page 35 for more details on all developmental FTEs.

A record number of students, 18,301, enrolled for basic skills as the final goal. Basic skills students were similar in age to workforce training students (median age of 30). They tended to be enrolled part-time (41 percent full-time, 59 percent part-time). A third of all basic skills-only students are recent immigrants (33 percent). An additional 9,488 students enrolled in ABE, ESL, GED or high school completion courses as a step to some other long-term goal. About 2 percent of transfer students and 10 percent of workforce training students enrolled in basic skills courses. These students enrolled in 5,131 FTEs in basic skills classes that are included in the transfer and worforce purpose FTEs. See page 36 for more details on all basic skills FTEs.

Some 24,566 students did not specify a goal when they enrolled, or enrolled to prepare for retirement or to develop parenting and consumer homemaking skills (home and family life).

STUDENTS BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING, FALL QUARTERS, STATE SUPPORTED

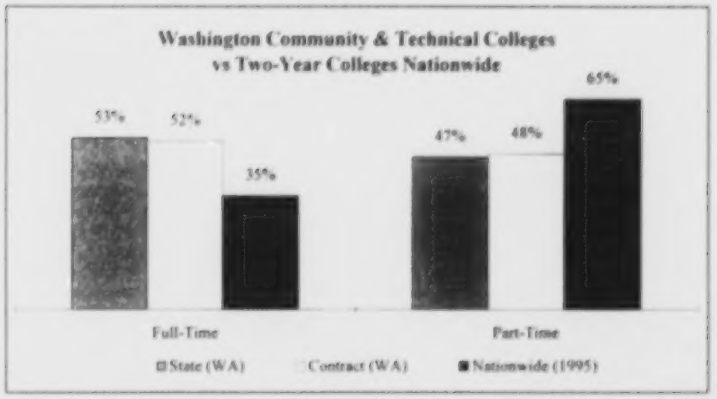
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Transfer Students					
Headcount	54,173	56,244	55,247	56,054	55,914
FTE taken by transfer students	43,715	45,018	44,911	45,626	45,642
% of FTE	39%	40%	40%	40%	39%
Workforce Education Students (all upgrading and job preparation)					
Headcount	77,350	77,361	78,569	80,848	82,961
FTE taken by workforce students	52,311	53,042	51,953	51,117	53,709
% of FTE	47%	47%	47%	45%	46%
Basic Skills as Final Goal Students					
Headcount	13,742	14,416	15,160	17,245	18,301
FTE taken by basic skills as final goal students	7,847	8,017	8,568	9,975	10,661
% of FTE	7%	7%	8%	9%	9%
Home and Family Life/ Other/Not Specified					
Headcount	24,025	23,222	22,438	23,118	24,566
FTE taken by home & family life/other/not specified	7,424	6,587	6,269	6,568	6,921
% of FTE	7%	6%	6%	6%	6%
TOTAL					
Headcount	169,290	171,243	171,414	177,265	181,742
FTE	111,297	112,664	111,701	113,286	116,933

Source: SBCTC MIS Data Warehouse. Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. Due to the method of counting FTEs per student in variable credit courses, total FTEs for 1997 are slightly different than elsewhere in the report.

For students by purpose for attending by college, see pages 64 - 65.

FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STATUS
COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES
FALL 1995 THROUGH FALL 1999

The majority (53 percent) of state-supported community and technical college students were enrolled on a full-time basis. Having more full-time than part-time students is substantially different from the pattern for two-year colleges nationwide where only 35 percent of students are enrolled full-time.



Full-time state supported enrollment increased by more than 4,000 students. Full-time students were those enrolled in 10 or more credits during the quarter. It takes a little more than one full-time student to equal one FTE (15 credits). It typically takes nearly four part-time students to equal one FTE.

FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STATUS

	State Supported					Contract Supported				
	1995	1996*	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Full-Time Students										
Headcount	90,275	92,189	91,621	92,353	96,414	13,995	16,158	16,693	17,556	18,234
% Change	0.1%	2.1%	-0.6%	0.8%	4.4%	26.8%	15.5%	3.3%	5.2%	3.9%
FTE	89,832	91,326	90,543	90,881	94,343	12,996	14,878	15,804	16,727	17,660
% Change	2.6%	1.7%	-0.9%	0.4%	3.8%	13.3%	14.5%	6.2%	5.8%	5.6%
Students per FTE	1.005	1.009	1.012	1.016	1.022	1.077	1.086	1.056	1.050	1.033
Part-Time Students										
Headcount	79,015	79,054	79,793	84,912	85,328	15,298	16,122	17,390	16,266	16,779
% Change	-4.1%	0.0%	0.9%	6.4%	0.5%	5.6%	5.4%	7.9%	-6.5%	3.2%
FTE	21,495	21,349	21,257	22,410	22,593	4,009	4,008	4,399	4,166	4,289
% Change	0.4%	-0.7%	-0.4%	5.4%	0.8%	-0.8%	0.0%	9.8%	-5.3%	3.0%
Students per FTE	3.676	3.703	3.754	3.789	3.777	3.816	4.023	3.953	3.904	3.912

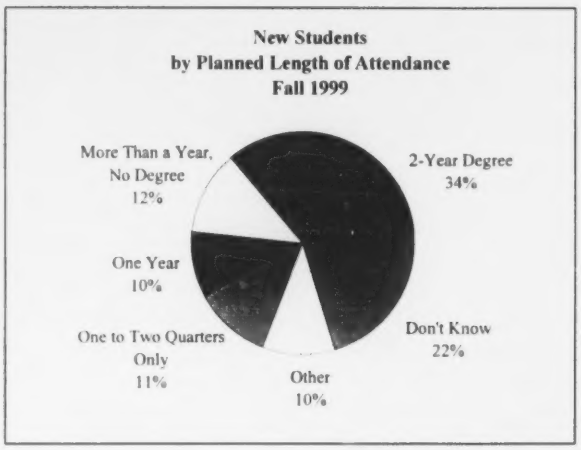
Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1102, Version 3 and 4.
Note: Due to the method of counting FTEs per student in variable credit courses, total FTEs for 1997 are slightly different than elsewhere in the report. Contract totals include counts for Running Start students.
* Excludes 1,400 part-time students reported at Clover Park Technical College who had enrolled in a one day seminar. These students were not reported in 1995 or 1997.

For full-time/part-time data by college, see page 66.

NEW STUDENTS BY PLANNED LENGTH OF ATTENDANCE
FALL 1999

Each fall more than 57,500 Washington residents enter a two-year college for the first time. These students come to college with a great diversity of enrollment plans. About a third of all new college students enrolled for the purpose of obtaining a degree (34 percent). A small number (11 percent) enrolled with a short-term goal of one or two quarters.

In fall 1999, 12 percent of students who responded at registration to the question about their planned length of attendance reported they planned to enroll at the college for more than a year but not for a degree, perhaps planning a certificate or classes needed for transfer. Also, 10 percent of new students reported they planned to stay at the college for a single year. About 22 percent of students reported being uncertain about their length of attendance.



While the goals of new students remains fairly constant from year to year, some changes have occurred. More students enroll for longer goals while the number enrolled for short-term goals has actually declined. Colleges look to different indicators of student success depending on the student's reported planned length of attendance. Retention is not an issue for those who plan to enroll for a single quarter, but is a useful indicator of success for those with long-term plans.

NEW STUDENTS BY PLANNED LENGTH OF ATTENDANCE
STATE SUPPORTED

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Students Reporting Plans in 1999
Degree (15)	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	16,029
More than a Year, No Degree (14)	12%	11%	11%	11%	12%	5,496
One Year (13)	10%	11%	11%	11%	10%	4,771
One or Two Quarters (11 or 12)	13%	11%	11%	12%	11%	5,239
Other (90)	10%	11%	11%	10%	10%	4,879
Don't Know (16)	22%	22%	22%	23%	22%	10,339

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse. Based on Planned Length of Attendance for codes in ( ). Source 2 or 4 (new). Excludes those with no reported purpose for attending.
Note: Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.

For data on planned length of attendance by college, see pages 67 - 68.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

STUDENTS SERVED:

DEMOGRAPHICS

GENDER AND DISABILITY STATUS OF STUDENTS SERVED STATE SUPPORTED, FALL 1995 THROUGH 1999

Male/Female: As in colleges across the nation, the majority of students served in Washington community and technical colleges were women. In fall 1999, 57 percent of all students in Washington community and technical colleges were female. Nationwide for two-year colleges the rate is 58 percent female, 42 percent male.

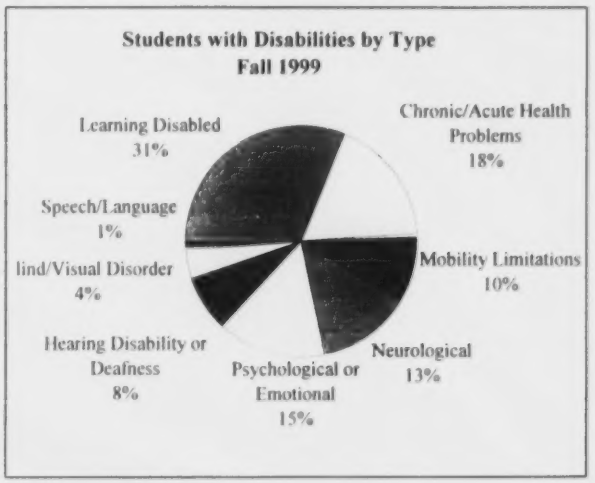
GENDER OF STATE SUPPORTED STUDENTS IN FALL

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Male	72,007	71,280	71,408	75,590	77,513
Female	100,551	99,953	100,006	101,675	104,229
% Female	58.3%	58.4%	58.3%	57.4%	57.4%
	172,558	171,233	171,414	177,265	181,742

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1102, Version 3.
Note: Unreported students were prorated.

Students with Disabilities: Community and technical colleges served more than 8,308 disabled students in fall 1999 or 5 percent of all students. Colleges offer special services to assure that disabled students are able to participate in college-level training.

About 31 percent of the students with disabilities reported a learning disability, 18 percent chronic or acute health problems such as cancer or back injury, and 15 percent psychological or emotional disabilities. Washington community and technical colleges report a lower rate of service to disabled students than two-year colleges nationwide. According to the 1992-93 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, 7.9 percent of those enrolled in public two-year colleges were students with disabilities. An estimated 9 percent of adults in Washington have physical, mental or other health conditions that keep them from participating fully in work, school, housework, or other activities (Washington Adult Literacy Survey, 1993).



DISABILITY STATUS OF STATE SUPPORTED STUDENTS IN FALL

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Disabled Students	6,131	6,763	7,409	7,710	8,308
% of Total	3.8%	3.9%	4.3%	4.3%	4.6%

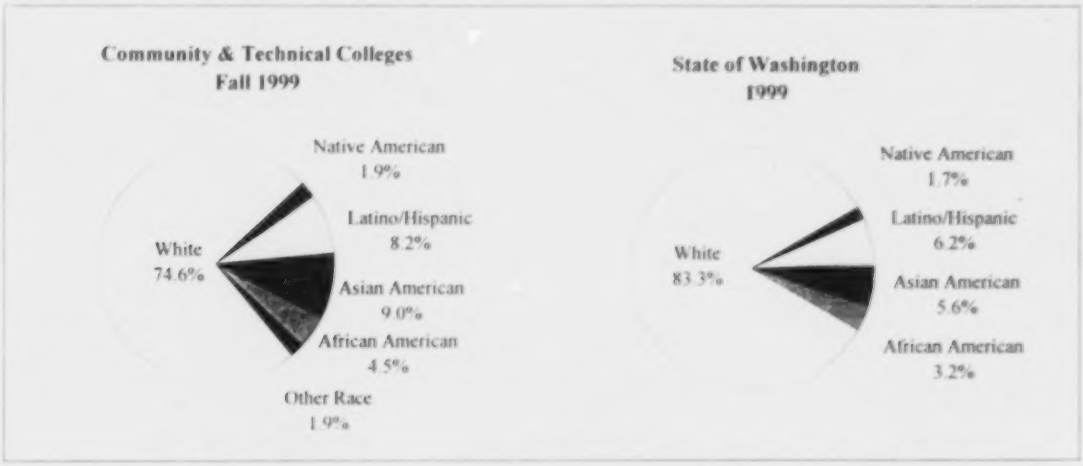
Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse. Disability = Y excluding sheltered workshop students.

For data on gender and disability background by college, see pages 69 - 70.

RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND OF STUDENTS SERVED
FALL 1995 THROUGH FALL 1999

Race and Ethnic Background: Community and technical colleges serve a racially and ethnically diverse population. In fall 1999 the enrollment was 25 percent people of color compared to the state population in 1999 of 17 percent people of color. The number of students of color increased by 5 percent over fall 1998. The increases were in all race and ethnic groups except Native American. Hispanic students and those reporting as "other race" increased the most (9 percent and 8 percent, respectively).

Most of the international students enrolled at the college were sponsored by a contracting agency. Their enrollments are not included in the state-supported counts shown here. Some international students enroll on their own, paying out-of-state tuition rates. These students are included in the table below. For details on all international students, see page 25.



STUDENTS BY RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND
STATE SUPPORTED, FALL

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	% Change from 1998
White	122,217	121,157	118,856	120,680	123,989	2.7%
African American	6,704	6,628	6,959	7,014	7,438	6.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	14,311	13,876	14,444	14,492	14,888	2.7%
Latino/Hispanic	7,914	9,879	10,836	12,523	13,619	8.8%
Native American	3,015	3,152	3,245	3,250	3,125	-3.8%
Other Race	1,207	1,808	2,681	2,923	3,167	8.3%
Total Reporting, excluding International Students and those not reporting race or ethnic background	155,368	156,500	157,021	160,882	166,226	3.3%
Students of Color	33,151	35,343	38,165	40,202	42,237	5.1%
% Students of Color	21%	23%	24%	25%	25%	
State Population % People of Color	16%	16%	16%	17%	17%	
Not Reporting Race or Ethnic Background	13,490	15,768	13,986	15,931	15,128	-5.0%
International Students	432	450	407	452	388	-14.2%

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1101, Version 1.
Note: State Population % People of Color as revised by OFM in March 1998 and October 1998.

RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND OF STUDENTS SERVED
FALL 1995 THROUGH FALL 1999

The large group of Asian/Pacific Islanders enrolled in the colleges have many different ethnic backgrounds. Data show that the largest enrollments are students with Vietnamese, Filipino, Chinese, Korean, and Japanese backgrounds. Asian Indians, Cambodians and Laotians were among the largest "other Asians" with several hundred students from each group. More than a third of all Asian/Pacific Islander stuxzdents are recent (last five years) immigrants to the United States (34 percent).

ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDERS
STATE SUPPORTED, FALL

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1998 to 1999 % Change
Vietnamese (619)	4,280	4,241	4,033	3,541	3,289	-7%
Filipino (608)	2,013	2,153	2,231	2,367	2,597	10%
Chinese (605)	1,994	2,039	2,225	2,338	2,321	-1%
Korean (612)	1,738	1,702	1,925	2,002	2,112	5%
Japanese (611)	869	880	849	940	928	-1%
Other Asians/Pacific Islanders	3,417	2,861	3,181	3,304	3,641	10%
Total	14,311	13,876	14,444	14,492	14,888	3%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse where Ethnic = 1 and Census Race = codes in ( ).
Note: Excludes international students.

Students of color are not equally distributed in all course areas offered by the colleges. High numbers of Asian/Pacific Islanders and Latino/Hispanic students were enrolled with basic skills as their final goal. With the exception of Hispanic students enrolled for transfer, college-level enrollments of all students-of-color groups are at or above the rate in the state population. Rates for Hispanics are lower than the state population (6 percent) for transfer students (5.3 percent).

COLLEGE-LEVEL STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC GROUP, FALL

	Transfer Students					Workforce Training Students				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
White	41,914	41,849	41,615	42,274	41,709	56,843	53,050	54,807	54,532	57,873
% of Total	79.5%	79.1%	77.7%	77.6%	76.9%	80.4%	79.0%	77.5%	76.9%	77.2%
African American	2,441	2,289	2,554	2,593	2,566	3,017	2,810	3,139	3,080	3,517
% of Total	4.6%	4.3%	4.8%	4.8%	4.7%	4.3%	4.2%	4.4%	4.3%	4.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4,930	4,833	5,019	5,024	5,104	5,546	5,202	5,637	5,648	6,081
% of Total	9.3%	9.1%	9.4%	9.2%	9.4%	7.8%	7.8%	8.0%	8.0%	8.1%
Latino/Hispanic	2,074	2,307	2,448	2,652	2,890	3,376	3,963	4,574	4,971	4,828
% of Total	3.9%	4.3%	4.5%	4.9%	5.3%	5.0%	5.6%	6.4%	7.0%	6.4%
Native American	1,050	1,014	1,109	1,059	995	1,423	1,419	1,495	1,502	1,443
% of Total	2.0%	1.9%	2.0%	1.9%	1.8%	2.1%	2.0%	2.1%	2.1%	1.9%
Other Race	343	595	825	897	987	500	670	1,074	1,217	1,269
% of Total	0.6%	1.1%	1.5%	1.6%	1.8%	0.7%	0.9%	1.5%	1.7%	1.7%
Total Responding	52,752	52,887	53,570	54,499	54,251	70,705	67,114	70,726	70,950	75,011

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse by Kind of Student.

For data on race/ethnic background by college, see pages 71 – 74.

RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND OF STUDENTS SERVED FALL 1995 THROUGH FALL 1999

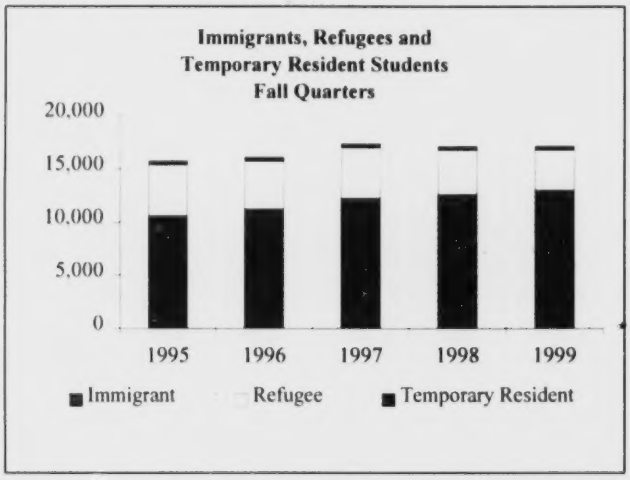
BASIC SKILLS AS FINAL GOAL, PERCENT OF STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC, FALL

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
White	5,945	5,743	6,610	7,263	7,493
% of Total	49.0%	41.6%	41.6%	45.7%	44.0%
African American	678	704	782	876	914
% of Total	5.6%	5.1%	4.9%	5.5%	5.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,765	2,481	2,724	2,786	2,574
% of Total	22.8%	18.0%	17.2%	17.5%	15.1%
Latino/Hispanic	1,835	2,672	2,960	4,173	5,169
% of Total	15.1%	19.3%	18.6%	26.3%	30.3%
Native American	263	335	380	415	453
% of Total	2.2%	2.4%	2.4%	2.6%	2.7%
Other Race	164	198	359	364	439
% of Total	1.4%	1.4%	2.3%	2.3%	2.6%
Total Responding	11,650	12,133	13,815	15,877	17,042

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse by Kind of Student.

Immigrants: While recent immigrants represent 5 percent of the state's population, immigrants and refugees represent 9 percent of the total enrollment. Some 36 percent of immigrants were Asian, 30 percent were white, and 23 percent Hispanic.

Since 40 percent of immigrants in Washington State have less than a high school education, a high rate of enrollment in basic skills classes is reasonable. A majority of immigrants enrolled in basic skills classes (54 percent). Some 75 percent of Hispanic immigrants enrolled in basic skills courses, 52 percent of white immigrants and 42 percent of immigrants from Asian backgrounds. About two-thirds of the immigrants in basic skills classes enrolled with a final goal of learning or improving their English. The other third had longer term goals related to improving their job skills.



IMMIGRANT, REFUGEE AND TEMPORARY RESIDENT STUDENTS STATE SUPPORTED

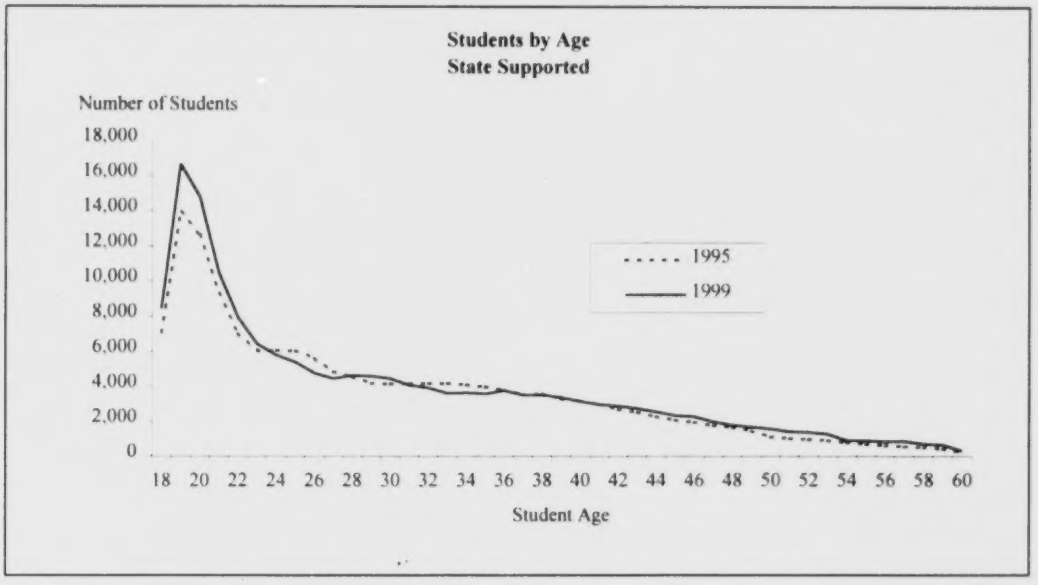
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Immigrant	10,581	11,197	12,235	12,556	12,980
% Change	6%	6%	9%	3%	3%
Refugee	4,787	4,509	4,762	4,222	3,814
% Change	19%	-6%	6%	-11%	-10%
Temporary Resident	374	381	364	333	352
% Change	8%	2%	-4%	-9%	6%
Total	15,742	16,087	17,361	17,111	17,146
% of Total	9%	9%	10%	10%	9%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse where Citizenship = IM, RF, or T.

For data on immigrant status by college, see page 75.

AGE OF STUDENTS SERVED
FALL 1995 THROUGH FALL 1999

Age: The number of students in all age groups increased, and the mix of students by age group has remained similar to the past year. Enrollments of students under the age of 20 have increased such that younger students now represent 20 percent of the total enrollment, up from 18 percent five years ago. At the same time, the 25 to 29 age group has been declining slightly as a percent of total. The 45 to 54 age group increased as a percentage of total. These changes are consistent with state demographic trends as described on page 4.



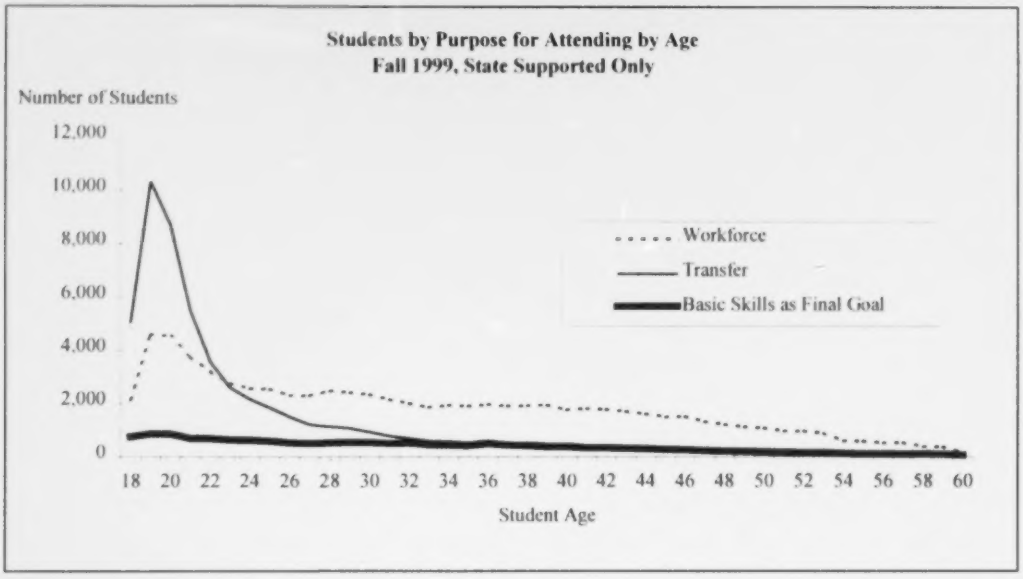
STATE SUPPORTED STUDENTS BY AGE
% OF TOTAL STUDENTS

Age Group	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Students Reporting Age in 1999
Under 20	18%	19%	19%	20%	20%	34,744
20-24	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	40,249
25-29	15%	15%	15%	14%	13%	23,205
30-34	13%	12%	11%	11%	11%	19,171
35-39	11%	10%	10%	10%	10%	17,452
40-44	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	13,789
45-49	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	9,558
50-54	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	6,078
55-59	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3,595
60-64	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2,385
65 or older	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	5,439
Total Students Reporting Age	167,846	171,205	169,963	170,871	175,665	175,665
Median Age	27.9	27.6	27.5	27.7	27.7	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Median Age: SR1102, Version 3.
Note: Data for students with age reported only. Median age: Half of all students are older and half younger than the median age.

AGE OF STUDENTS SERVED
FALL 1995 THROUGH FALL 1999

Younger students are far more likely to enroll with a transfer goal than are older students. Older students are more likely to enroll for workforce or basic skills purposes.



Transfer students tend to be younger students with more than a third (37 percent) under 20 years of age. Only 16 percent of transfer students are 30 years of age or older. In the past several years the percentage of transfer students under 20 has increased substantially from 33 to 37 percent, consistent with the growth in the number of younger students in the state population. At the same time, the percentage of older transfer students declined somewhat. These changes have resulted in a slight change in the median age to 21.1.

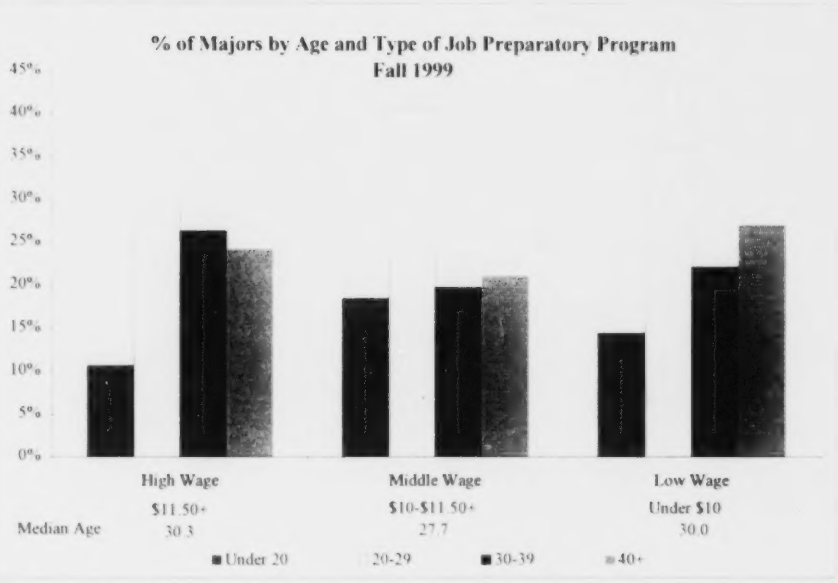
% TRANSFER STUDENTS BY AGE GROUP

Age Group	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	Fall 1997	Fall 1998	Fall 1999	Students Reporting Age in 1999
Under 20	33%	34%	35%	37%	37%	20,501
20-24	33%	32%	33%	33%	34%	18,834
25-29	14%	14%	13%	12%	11%	6,224
30-34	8%	7%	7%	7%	6%	3,288
35-39	6%	6%	5%	5%	5%	2,592
40-44	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%	1,936
45-49	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1,184
50 or older	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	756
Total Students	53,683	55,665	53,879	55,853	55,315	55,315
Median Age	21.8	21.6	21.3	21.1	21.1	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse. Based on Kind of Student = Transfer and date of birth reported.

AGE OF STUDENTS SERVED
FALL 1995 THROUGH FALL 1999

About half of all workforce students (52 percent) enroll to prepare for a job, the other 48 percent are upgrading job status or exploring a career direction. The typical job preparatory student is 29 years of age. Upgrading students are older at 34 years of age for the typical student. As shown in the graph, younger students are under-represented in high-wage vocational programs, those where completers earn more than $11.50 an hour. Just 11 percent of those in high-wage programs were under the age of 20. Increasing enrollments of younger students in high-wage health-related and information technology programs is a system goal.



Enrollment grew in all age groups except 35-39. Given efforts such as Tech Prep, aimed at increasing the percentage of recent high school graduates enrolled for job training purposes, workforce students 20 years of age have increased slightly to 12 percent of the total workforce enrollments. Growth was also slightly higher for those age 40 and older. These changes are consistent with population trends.

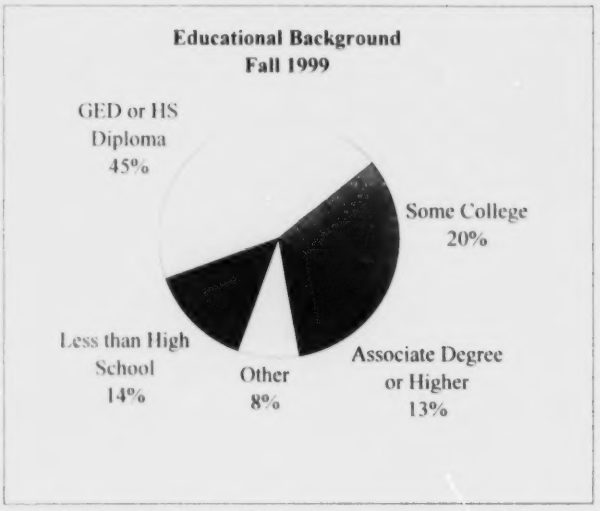
% WORKFORCE STUDENTS BY AGE GROUP

Age Group	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	Fall 1997	Fall 1998	Fall 1999	Students Reporting Age in 1999
Under 20	11%	11%	12%	12%	12%	9,386
20-24	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	15,827
25-29	16%	16%	16%	15%	15%	11,904
30-34	15%	14%	13%	13%	13%	10,034
35-39	13%	13%	12%	12%	12%	9,521
40-44	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	8,549
45-49	7%	8%	7%	8%	8%	6,398
50-54	4%	4%	4%	5%	5%	4,182
55-59	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2,164
60-64	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	960
65 or Older	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	708
Total Students	76,705	78,187	77,991	77,012	79,633	79,633
Median Age All	31.0	31.0	30.7	31.1	31.2	
Median Age Job Preparatory	29.7	29.4	29	28.9	29.3	
Median Age Upgrading	37.9	33.7	33.4	34.2	33.9	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse based on Kind of Student = Workforce, Job Preparatory identified by Student Intern F, G or H; upgrading and all other Kind of Student = W.

ENTERING EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF STUDENTS
FALL 1995 THROUGH FALL 1999

Educational Background: Many students enter college with a GED or high school diploma and no further education (45 percent), but a third enter after already completing some college. About 9 percent of all new students have a bachelor's degree or higher at the time of enrollment (5,000 new students). On the other hand, 14 percent of all students enter without a high school diploma. Adults with less than a high school education may enroll in Adult Basic Education courses, courses leading to the high school diploma or GED certificate, or, if they have the requisite skills, in college-level classes. As ESL enrollments increase, the percentage with less than high school also has increased.



Those with a high school diploma or GED but no education beyond the diploma are enrolled in colleges at considerably higher rates than their level in the general adult population (45 percent at colleges versus 28 percent in adult population). The colleges serve those with some college or with degrees at lower rates than their representation in the population (33 percent of students enrolled had an associate degree or higher versus 61 percent of adult population).

NEW STUDENTS, 1995 TO 1999, VS ADULTS IN WASHINGTON STATE, 1998

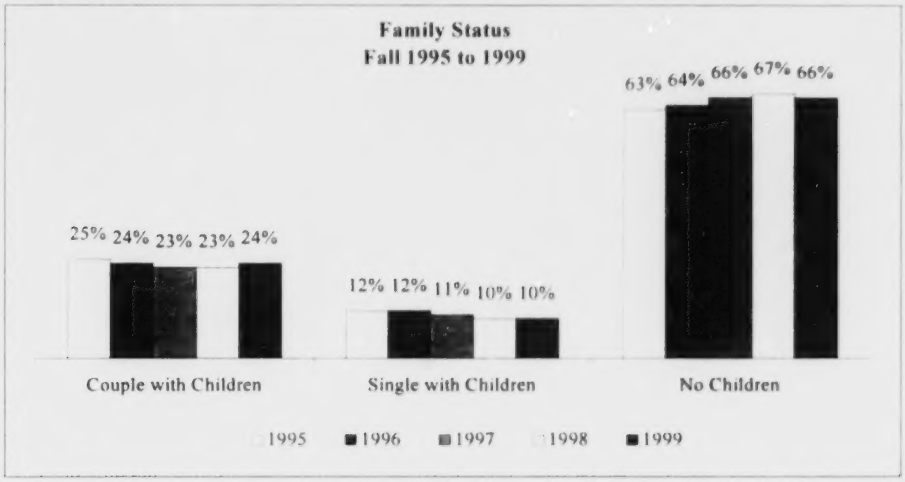
	Adults In Washington State Population Survey	New Community & Technical College Students				
	1998	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Associate Degree or Higher	41%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%
Some College, No Degree	23%	21%	21%	21%	20%	20%
High School, No College	28%	41%	40%	40%	40%	40%
GED, No College		6%	6%	5%	5%	5%
Less Than High School	8%	11%	12%	13%	14%	14%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse based on Prior Education. Excludes 8 percent reporting "Other" education level. OFM Washington State Population Survey, 1998 (http://www.ofm.wa.gov/sps/index.htm): The survey may understate the population with less than a high school education and overstate the percent with the Associate degree or higher. A 1992 state survey found 17 percent of the population had less than a high school education.

For data on entering educational status by college, see pages 77-78.

FAMILY AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF STUDENTS SERVED FALL 1995 THROUGH FALL 1999

Family Status: A third (34 percent) of all fall quarter 1999 students were parents. Due to reduction in welfare enrollments, single parents have declined to 10 percent of state supported students. An estimated two-thirds of the enrolled single parents were recipients of public assistance.



Employment Status: The majority (54 percent) of all students worked full-time or part-time while taking classes. While this figure is below the national average of 63 percent of all college (two-year and four-year) students working, colleges increasingly serve working adults. Colleges have a high level of participation from unemployed workers. In fall 1999, about 5 percent of adults in Washington were unemployed and seeking work compared to 19 percent unemployed among enrolled students. Some of the unemployed were served in specially funded programs. In addition, many unemployed persons enroll on their own, using federal and state financial aid programs to fund their education. Adults out of the labor force include homemakers, welfare recipients not on WorkFirst, and retired people. Part-time workers and the unemployed participate in the community and technical colleges at higher rates than full-time workers or those out of the labor force.

STATE SUPPORTED STUDENTS, 1995 TO 1999, VS ADULTS IN WASHINGTON STATE, 1998

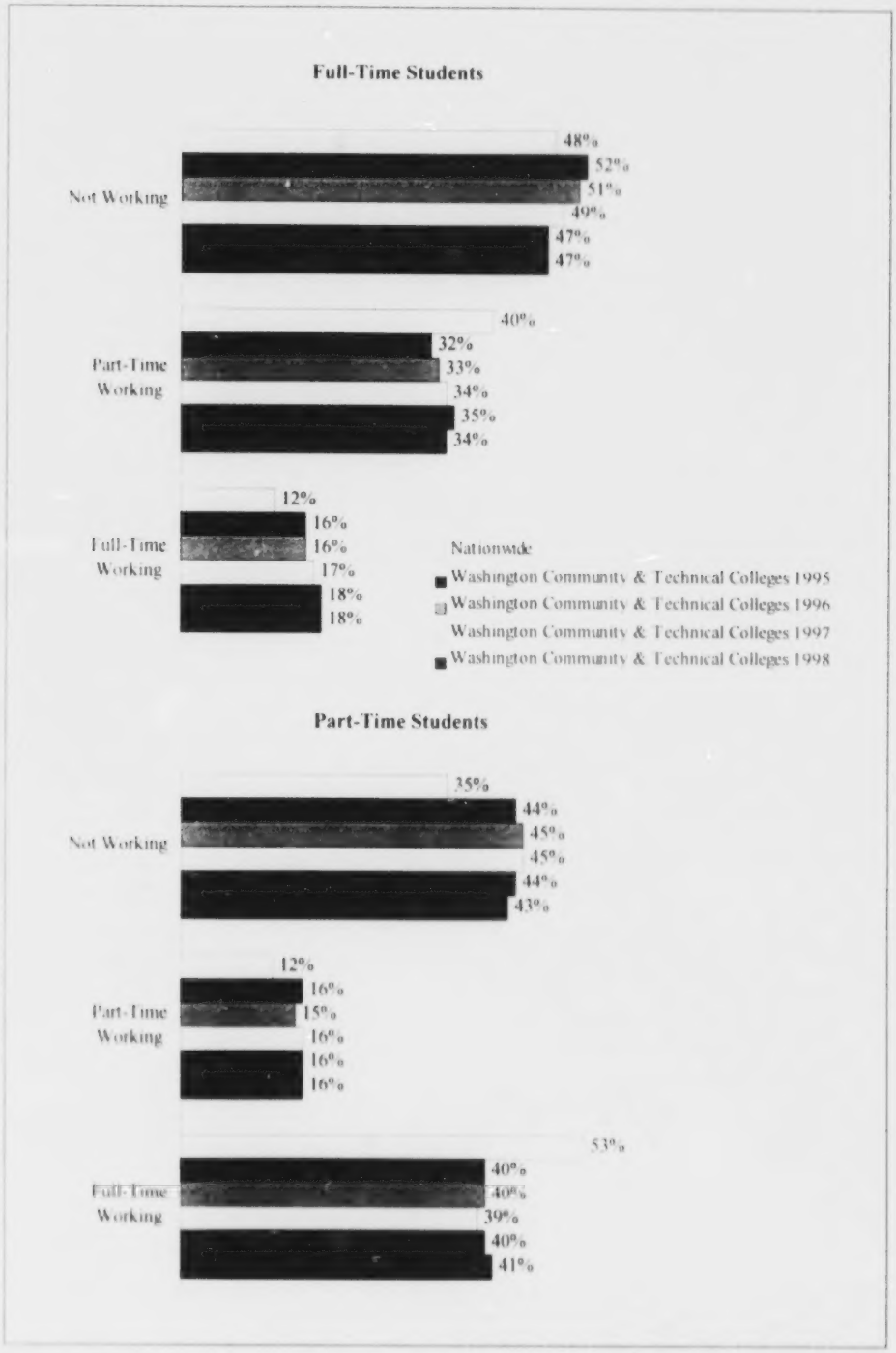
	Estimates from the Washington State Population Survey	Community & Technical College Students				
	1998	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Full-Time Employed	53%	27%	26%	26%	28%	28%
Part-Time Employed	21%	25%	25%	26%	27%	27%
Unemployed, Seeking Work	5%	18%	19%	19%	19%	19%
Out of Labor Force	24%	30%	29%	28%	27%	27%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse.

For data on family and employment status by college, see pages 79-80.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF STUDENTS
FALL 1995 THROUGH FALL 1999

Part-time students are much more likely to be employed full-time than are full-time students. Except for the employment rate of part-time students, the pattern for Washington State is similar to two-year colleges nationwide.



SELECTED PROGRAM

STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS:

DISTANCE EDUCATION

RUNNING START

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS

WORKER RETRAINING

APPRENTICESHIP

WELFARE

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FTES AND HEADCOUNTS IN SELECTED PROGRAMS
FALL 1995 TO FALL 1999

Recent legislation has earmarked enrollment slots to serve targeted populations and colleges have created other special programs to serve groups such as welfare clients and those enrolled in distance education classes.

FTES AND HEADCOUNTS IN SELECTED PROGRAMS

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Distance Learning (All Funds)					
Headcount	NA	NA	6,065	8,063	11,111
FTE	2,221	2,071	2,256	3,011	4,171
% Change	15.3%	-6.8%	8.9%	33.5%	38.5%
% Total FTEs, All Funds			1.7%	2.2%	2.9%
International Students					
Headcount					
State Supported	432	450	407	452	388
Contract International	3,002	3,147	3,459	3,564	3,410
Total	3,434	3,597	3,866	4,016	3,798
% Change	-2.7%	4.7%	7.5%	3.9%	-5.4%
FTE					
Contract International	2,935	3,004	3,403	3,364	3,203
% Change	-4.5%	2.4%	13.3%	-1.1%	-4.8%
% Total FTEs, All Funds	2.2%	2.2%	2.5%	2.4%	2.2%
Corrections Programs (Contract)					
Headcount		4,720	5,116	6,324	6,243
FTE		2,967	3,041	3,769	3,955
% Change			2.5%	23.9%	4.9%
% Total FTEs, All Funds		2.2%	2.2%	2.7%	2.8%
Worker Retraining (State)					
Headcount	6,903	7,061	5,900	5,772	6,912
FTE	6,804	6,825	5,765	5,324	6,623
% Change	8.5%	0.3%	-15.5%	-7.6%	24.4%
% Total FTEs, All Funds	5.2%	5.0%	4.3%	3.9%	4.6%
Apprenticeship (State)					
Headcount	4,470	4,408	4,744	5,800	6,594
FTE	1,591	1,664	1,819	2,144	2,488
% Change	25.1%	4.6%	9.3%	17.9%	16.0%
% Total FTEs, All Funds	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	1.6%	1.7%
Welfare (All Funds)					
Headcount	17,387	16,167	13,178	7,713	7,300
FTE	13,873	12,880	10,386	5,760	5,660
% Change		-7.2%	-19.4%	-44.5%	-17.7%
% Total FTEs, All Funds	10.5%	9.5%	7.7%	4.2%	3.3%
Total FTEs, All Funds	131,673	135,194	135,373	137,925	143,171

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse.

See page 24 for Running Start

RUNNING START ENROLLMENTS
FALL 1999

FTES AND HEADCOUNT IN RUNNING START

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Running Start (Contract)					
Headcount	6,454	7,880	8,785	9,750	10,294
FTE	4,722	5,852	6,600	7,402	7,817
% Change	25.1%	23.9%	12.8%	12.2%	5.6%
% Total FTEs, All Funds	3.6%	4.3%	4.9%	5.4%	5.5%

The 1990 Legislature created the Running Start program as a part of the "Learning by Choice" law, which was designed to expand educational options for public high school students. The Running Start portion of the law allows qualified eleventh and twelfth grade students to take college level courses at the 34 community and technical colleges. Running Start students earn both high school and college credits for completing courses at the college level. The 1994 legislature expanded the program to include Eastern, Central and Washington State Universities. The intention of the legislature was to provide Running Start program access in the local communities served by these universities and where no two-year colleges were available to directly serve students.

Eleventh and twelfth grade students, as defined by the high school and who are qualified for admission, may attend community and technical colleges and three universities free of tuition. However, they must provide their own transportation, books and consumable materials.

Since the 1994-95 academic year, colleges were reimbursed at statewide uniform rates by the K-12 districts whose students participate in Running Start. Colleges received about $79 per credit for academic programs and $96 per credit for vocational programs. K-12 districts retain seven percent of the funds for counseling and other overhead.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN RUNNING START STUDENTS AND ALL STUDENTS

	Running Start Students	All Students
% Female	59%	57%
% Students of Color	15%	25%
% Full-Time	73%	53%
% Disabled	2%	5%
% Worked Part-Time	42%	27%
% Worked Full-Time	1%	28%
% Taking at Least One Vocational Class	22%	51%

For data by college, see pages 59 and 62.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AND CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS
FALL 1999

Most international students enroll under a program called Contract International enrollments (90 percent). Enrollment opportunities for state residents are not diminished as a result of the contract international program. Organizations contract with colleges to provide instruction for international students. These organizations pay the full cost of instruction. A small number of international students enroll as non-resident state-supported students. These students pay out of state tuition charges to enroll.

The international students are equally likely to be male or female and enroll mostly full-time.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AND ALL STUDENTS

	International Students	All Students
% Female	50%	57%
% Full-Time	87%	53%
% Taking at Least One Vocational Class	41%	51%

Nine colleges contract with the state's Department of Correction to offer vocational and basic skills classes to prisoners. These classes are entirely supported by the Department of Correction. Correctional programs serve mostly males enrolled part-time.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS STUDENTS AND ALL STUDENTS

	Corrections Programs Students	All Others
% Female	12%	57%
% Full-Time	39%	53%

For data by college, see pages 59 and 62.

WORKER RETRAINING AND APPRENTICE ENROLLMENTS
FALL 1999

In 1993, confronting dramatic changes in the structure of Washington's economy, the layoffs of thousands of workers in major industries, and the long-term need for better training programs for Washington citizens, the Legislature and governor enacted a law to significantly expand the state's job retraining efforts for the thousands of jobless workers who are forced to change careers to re-enter the workforce.

In fall 1999 6,912 students who had recently lost their jobs were served under the Worker Retraining program. Separate reports on the first five years of this new program were published in December 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, and 1998. These reports are available on the SBCTC web site at http://www.sbctc.ctc.edu.

In fall 1999 5,093 students were enrolled in the classroom training portion of an apprenticeship.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WORKER RETRAINING AND APPRENTICE STUDENTS AND ALL STUDENTS

	Worker Retraining Students	Apprentice Students	All Students
% Female	44%	11%	57%
% Students of Color	21%	16%	25%
% Full-Time	88%	11%	53%
% Disabled	9%	1%	5%

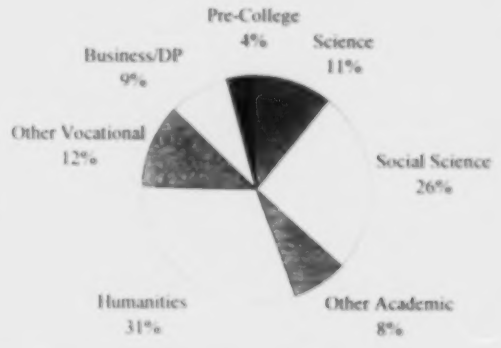
For data by college, see pages 59 and 62.

DISTANCE LEARNING ENROLLMENTS
FALL 1999

More than 11,100 students enroll in distance learning courses at the colleges. A distance learning experience is defined as any organized educational experience, credit or non-credit, typically technology based, which does not require substantial student attendance at the originating site. Distance learning includes correspondence courses, classes offered via interactive video and Internet-based courses.

In fall 1999, distance learning accounted for 4,171 FTE or 3 percent of the total FTE. Distance learning FTEs have doubled in the past five years. Most of the distance learning FTE was in state supported classes (79 percent). On-line instruction is the fastest growing and now represents the largest sector of distance learning at 39 percent of all distance learning.

Distance Education FTE by Subject Area
(All Funds, Fall 1999)



Three quarters of distance learning is in the liberal arts. Vocational distance learning classes are growing, however. About 5 percent of all information technology instruction is offered at a distance.

FALL DISTANCE LEARNING FTE ENROLLMENTS

	1995	1996	1997	1998 *	1999
On-Line (30 series)	23	50	257	700	1,643
Telecourses (10 and 50 series)	1,513	1,476	1,491	1,500	1,576
Two-Way Video (40 series)	7	59	151	250	251
All Other (20 and 60 series)	478	486	357	561	700
All Distance Education Courses	2,021	2,071	2,256	3,011	4,171

* Estimate
Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse Class Table, Distance Learning Code—applicable codes in ( ) after title.

The typical distance learning student enrolled in college full-time. She is 25 years old, three years younger than the typical student, and is more likely than students in general to be planning to complete a two year degree (37 percent compared to 34 percent of all students). She is also more likely than the typical student to be working full-time (33 percent). The typical distance learning student takes one distance class and also enrolls in one or two regularly scheduled classes.

	Distance Education Students	All Students
% Female	64%	57%
% Students of Color	20%	25%
% Full-Time	67%	53%
% Disabled	4%	5%
% Worked Part-Time	28%	27%
% Worked Full-Time	33%	28%
% Planning Two-Year Degree	37%	34%
% Planning to Enroll 1 or 2 Quarters Only	15%	11%

For data on distance learning by college, see page 60.

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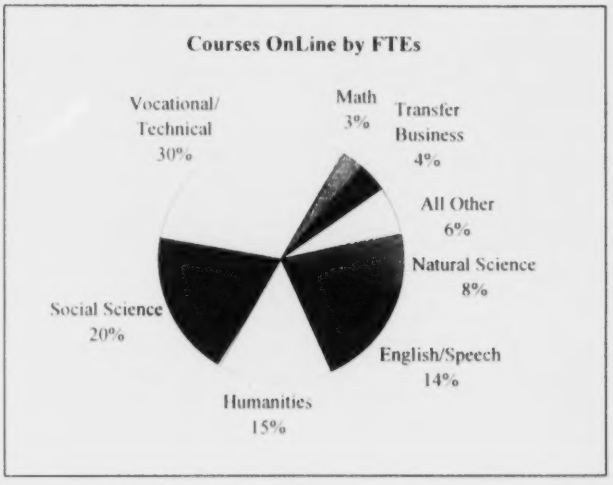
DISTANCE LEARNING ENROLLMENTS
FALL 1998

Online Enrollments: A recent joint effort is Washington Online, a cooperative effort by Washington's community and technical colleges to develop and deliver online distance learning. Washington Online allows students from every part of the state to complete all or part of the requirements for an A.A. degree by distance learning technologies.

Washington Online courses are offered cooperatively by the community and technical colleges of the state of Washington over the Internet.

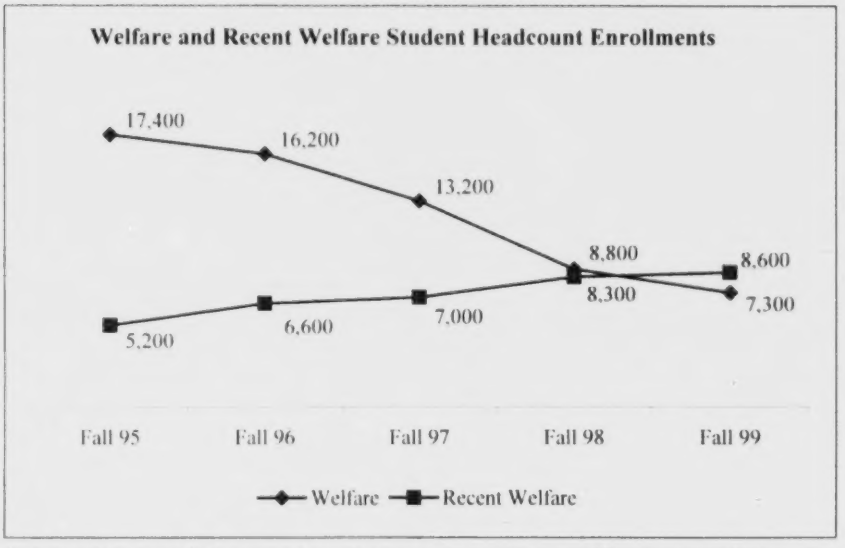


DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ON-LINE STUDENTS AND ALL STUDENTS

	On-Line Enrollment Students	All Students
% Female	61%	57%
% Students of Color	20%	25%
% Full-time	69%	53%
% Disabled	5%	5%
Median Age	26.8	27.7

WELFARE ENROLLMENTS-WORKFIRST and OTHER LOW-INCOME PARENTS ATTENDING FOR WORK FALL 1999

Both the number of people on welfare and the percent of welfare students attending college has been declining. In fall 1999, 58,000 adults were on public assistance, down substantially from 118,000 in fall 1995. About 12 percent of welfare recipients attended community and technical colleges in fall 1999, down from peak participation of 15 percent in fall 1996.



As welfare enrollments have declined, enrollments for recent welfare students (those coming off welfare in the last three years) have increased from 5,200 in fall 1995 to 8,600 in fall 1999. In addition, more low-income parents not on welfare are attending colleges. In fall 1999, some 4,900 low-income non-welfare women with families attended colleges for work-related reasons. This compared to 4,200 low-income women in fall 1998.

In spring 1998, Washington State implemented WorkFirst, the state's version of the federal welfare reform law, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). WorkFirst requires recipients to search for a job as the first step and places time limits on public assistance benefits. With WorkFirst, full-time enrollment has dropped. While all WorkFirst students must have job-related goals, the percentage needing basic skills initially has increased.

Characteristics of Welfare Students Enrolled in Community and Technical Colleges Fall 1995 to 1999

	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	Fall 1997	Fall 1998	Fall 1999
% Female	79%	82%	81%	78%	78%
% Single Parents	59%	62%	61%	54%	53%
% Couple with Children	33%	31%	32%	37%	38%
% Students of Color	30%	30%	31%	30%	32%
% Full-Time	68%	68%	68%	62%	62%
% Basic Skills as Final Goal	20%	20%	19%	24%	31%
% Workforce Training Goal	53%	55%	56%	53%	51%
% With No High School Diploma or GED	30%	32%	29%	28%	35%

To better prepareTANF and low-income working parents as they move from finding a first job to a better job, colleges developed four programs:

- **Pre-employment Training** provides short-term customized training geared to employer hiring standards and targeted to WorkFirst participants for jobs they would not otherwise be able to obtain without training. Training is connected to an employer, group of employers, or industry ready to hire participants who complete. In fall 1999, 430 WorkFirst participants were enrolled in college pre-employment training programs.

- **Work-Based Learning Tuition Assistance** is quick start assistance for tuition and books for employed WorkFirst participants and other low-wage workers. It is available to help them enter training upon demand. In fall 1999, 2,344 students received the assistance enabling them to go to school while working.

- **Workplace Basics** targets businesses with low-wage workers to provide basic skills and English as a Second Language instruction in the workplace, customized to their job duties and work requirements. Some 315 low-wage workers were enrolled in programs in the fall quarter with some 15 employers.

- **Families That Work and Pregnancy to Employment** (a new program implemented this fall) both target WorkFirst participants and low-income families with young children. The program combines family literacy, family management skills, and early childhood education as it prepares parents for going to work or further training. Colleges enrolled 559 families in fall 1999.

STATE SUPPORTED

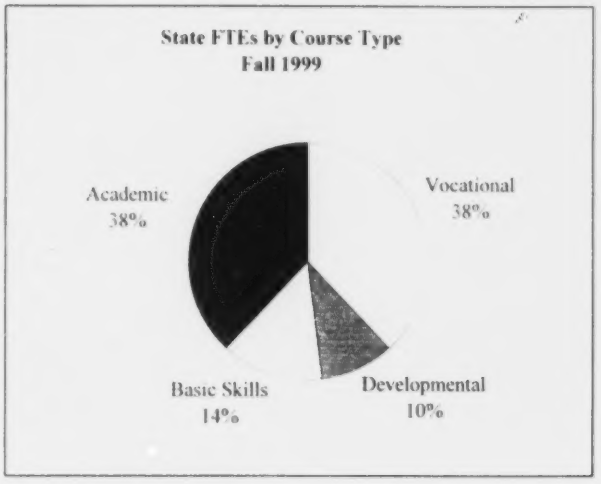
COURSE ENROLLMENT

STATE FTES BY ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL, BASIC SKILLS AND DEVELOPMENTAL FALL 1995 THROUGH FALL 1999

In fall 1999 the community and technical colleges devoted an identical percentage of their state-supported course effort (as measured by FTEs) to vocational courses and academic courses (38 percent). The pattern is similar to fall 1998.

In addition, colleges offered pre-college instruction in 24 percent of all courses.

Vocational FTEs grew primarily as a result of rapid growth in information technology.



FTES BY ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL AND BASIC SKILLS/DEVELOPMENTAL STATE SUPPORTED COURSES

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Academic, Transfer & Vocational Support*	44,379	43,528	43,089	43,412	44,344
% Change	-2.6%	-1.9%	-1.0%	0.7%	2.1%
Vocational	44,060	44,949	43,416	43,221	44,769
% Change	3.2%	2.0%	-3.4%	-0.4%	3.6%
Pre-College					
Basic Skills	12,551	12,763	13,812	15,156	15,792
% Change	20.3%	1.7%	8.2%	9.7%	4.2%
Developmental*	10,354	11,406	11,368	11,473	11,993
% Change	0.3%	10.2%	-0.3%	0.9%	4.5%
All State Supported Courses	111,303	112,646	111,686	113,261	116,898

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse. Based on Institutional Intent "Recat" code.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.
* Adjusted to report intermediate algebra as developmental for all years.

For data by college, see page 81.

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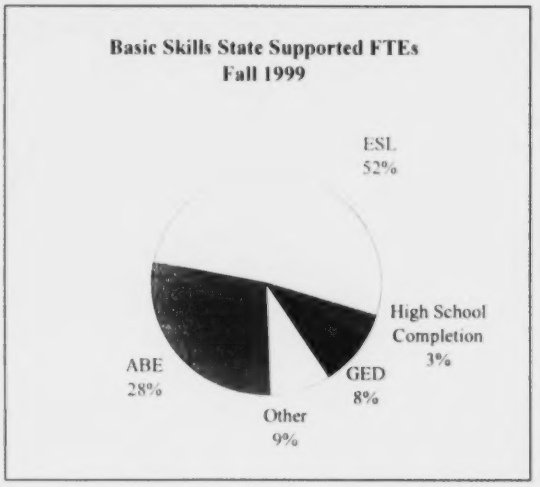
TYPES OF STATE SUPPORTED COURSES OFFERED
FALL 1995 THROUGH FALL 1999

BASIC SKILLS: In fall 1999, 27,789 students enrolled for 15,792 FTEs in basic skills classes. Adult Basic Education (ABE), which serves the needs of adults with low literacy skills below the 9th grade level, grew 4 percent with the largest growth at the highest level ABE classes, 21 percent.

ESL classes provide training for 14,405 limited English speaking students and has grown 6 percent over last year. While the number of students served is the same as in 1998, the FTE has increased 6 percent, indicating that each student was enrolled in more hours of study. ESL has grown in all areas, with the largest growth rate at level 3, 10 percent.

GED classes prepare students to take the General Education Development (GED) certificate exam. High school completion courses allow adults to complete courses needed for a high school diploma.



About 32 percent of community and technical college basic skills students (8,913 students) were enrolled for the purpose of preparing for transfer or workforce training.

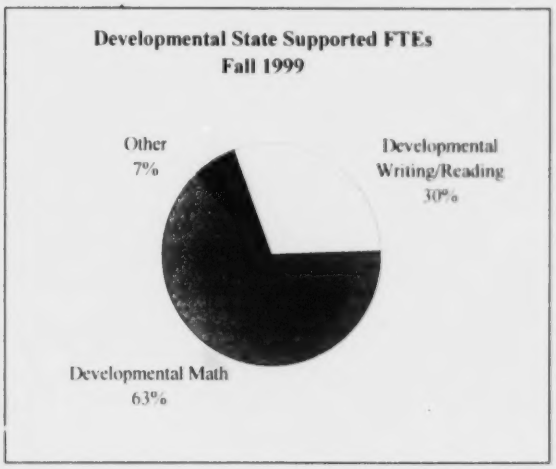
BASIC SKILLS FTES BY MAJOR AREA
STATE SUPPORTED

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995 to 1999 % Change
Basic Skills						
ABE	4,046	4,361	4,154	4,189	4,351	8%
% Change	2.0%	7.8%	-4.7%	0.8%	3.9%	
Level 1		978	1,005	916	483	
Level 2		1,741	1,961	1,705	1,963	
Level 2a				787	713	
Level 2b				918	1,250	
Level 3		1,642	1,188	1,568	1,905	
ESL	6,257	5,882	6,408	7,833	8,290	32%
% Change	30.4%	-6.0%	8.9%	22.2%	5.8%	
Level 1		2,931	3,436	2,866	3,044	
Level 2		1,717	1,821	2,236	2,353	
Level 3		1,235	1,151	1,874	2,060	
Level 4				857	832	
GED	729	949	1,124	1,202	1,209	66%
% Change	68.8%	30.2%	18.4%	6.9%	0.6%	
High School Completion	370	507	564	534	449	21%
% Change	5.1%	37.0%	11.2%	-5.3%	-15.9%	
Other	1,149	1,064	1,562	1,398	1,493	30%
% Change	30.3%	-7.4%	46.8%	-10.5%	6.8%	
Sheltered Workshops		880	808	972	555	
Workplace Basics		184	754	426	938	
Total Basic Skills	12,551	12,763	13,812	15,156	15,792	26%
% Change	20.3%	1.7%	8.2%	9.7%	4.2%	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse. For 1996 developmental = CIP 33, basic skills = CIP 32. For prior years, based on subject cluster 15 by CIP code and CIP 32 series.

TYPES OF STATE SUPPORTED COURSES OFFERED
FALL 1995 THROUGH FALL 1999

DEVELOPMENTAL: A total of 30,964 students enrolled for 11,993 FTEs in developmental courses in fall 1999. Courses provide reading, writing, math and study skills for those who need a brush-up. Most students (83 percent) take developmental courses in conjunction with college-level instruction in other areas. Each student took an average of 6 credits of developmental courses and was simultaneously enrolled in 7 credits of college-level instruction.



Developmental studies have grown 16 percent in the past five years. This year growth was similar for developmental math and English at 5 percent each.

About 26 percent of all students were enrolled in at least one course in developmental studies. Among students new to the college, one in five (21 percent) enrolled in a developmental course during their first quarter. Students planning to complete a degree were most likely to take developmental courses, with 38 percent taking a developmental course in their first quarter.

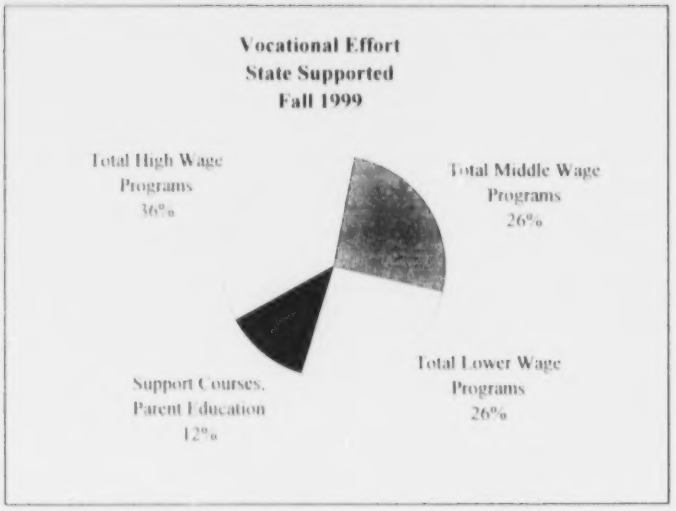
DEVELOPMENTAL FTES BY MAJOR AREA
STATE SUPPORTED

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995 to 1999 % Change
Developmental						
Developmental Writing/Reading	3,215	3,344	3,377	3,403	3,585	12%
% Change	0.7%	4.0%	1.0%	0.8%	5.3%	
Reading (33.0102)		808	751	790	862	
Writing (33.0103)		2,062	2,143	2,254	2,365	
Reading/Writing (33.0104)		474	484	360	359	
Developmental Math* (33.0101)	6,640	7,041	6,997	7,206	7,579	14%
% Change	0.0%	6.0%	-0.6%	3.0%	5.2%	
Other Developmental	499	1,021	1,495	863	829	66%
% Change	2.4%	104.6%	46.4%	-42.2%	-4.0%	
Workplace Basics (33.0106)		51	31	48	14	
Developmental ESL (33.0108)		590	614	337	304	
Other Developmental (33.0105, 33.0109)		380	338	478	512	
Total Developmental	10,354	11,406	11,368	11,473	11,993	16%
% Change	0.3%	10.2%	-0.3%	0.9%	4.5%	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse. For 1996 developmental = CIP 33, basic skills = CIP 32. For prior years, based on subject cluster 15 by CIP code and CIP 32 series.
* Adjusted to report intermediate algebra as developmental for all years.

TYPES OF STATE SUPPORTED COURSES OFFERED
FALL 1995 THROUGH FALL 1999

VOCATIONAL: Vocational courses include those offered to train people for jobs, upgrade current job skills, and meet specialized training requirements of employers. Some 79,878 students took at least one vocational course including consumer homemaking classes such as the parent education program, courses that help students explore their career direction and technical math and English courses. About five percent of the faculty teaching vocational education were funded under the Federal Vocational Education Act.



Information technology is the single largest vocational area. Five years ago support courses and construction trades were largest. Nearly 19,000 students took one or more state-supported information technology course. In fall 1995, about 12,500 students took such classes.

VOCATIONAL FTES BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY
STATE SUPPORTED

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995 to 1999 % Change
Info Tech	3,733	4,330	4,852	5,978	7,135	91%
Nursing (RN & LPN)	2,687	2,530	2,474	2,383	2,333	-13%
Other Health Tech	1,435	1,504	1,477	1,455	1,429	0%
Electronics & Other Tech	3,834	4,013	3,527	3,370	3,408	-11%
Machinist, Welding, Transportaion Operator	1,786	1,811	1,866	1,938	1,817	2%
Total High Wage Programs	13,475	14,187	14,196	15,124	16,122	20%
% of Total	31%	32%	33%	35%	36%	
Acounting & Business Administration	4,107	3,986	4,035	3,716	3,542	-14%
Auto Diesel Technicians	2,126	1,905	1,764	1,605	1,683	-21%
Construction Trade	3,698	3,657	3,625	3,913	4,317	17%
Protection Service & Legal Assistant	1,716	1,773	1,439	1,372	1,397	-19%
Other Health Related	1,022	958	1,009	869	910	-11%
Total Middle Wage Programs	12,670	12,279	11,872	11,476	11,850	-6%
% of Total	29%	27%	27%	27%	26%	
Administrative Service	4,145	3,994	3,627	3,118	3,112	-25%
Educational & Social Service	2,388	2,739	2,674	2,722	2,917	22%
Marketing & Sales	1,886	1,735	1,540	1,690	1,584	-16%
Other Services	1,894	2,023	1,790	1,677	1,645	-13%
Other Technical	2,241	2,401	2,310	2,218	2,204	-2%
Total Lower Wage Programs	12,553	12,891	11,941	11,424	11,461	-9%
% of Total	28%	29%	28%	26%	26%	
Support Courses, Parent Education	5,362	5,591	5,407	5,196	5,336	0%
Total	44,060	44,949	43,416	43,221	44,769	2%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, CIP Wage Group for Institutional Intent category V.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

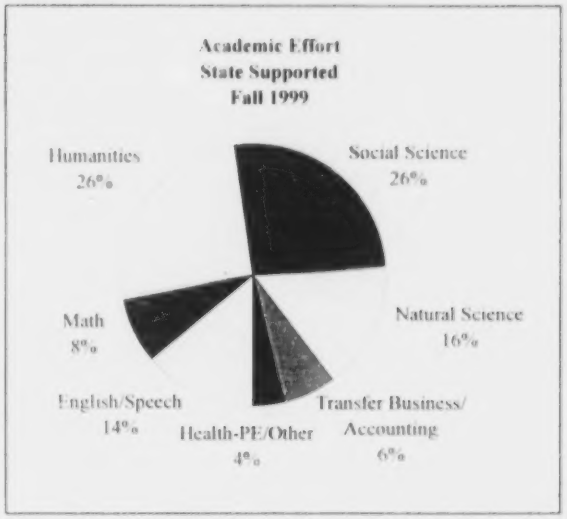
TYPES OF STATE SUPPORTED COURSES OFFERED
FALL 1995 THROUGH FALL 1999

ACADEMIC: TRANSFER AND VOCATIONAL SUPPORT: These courses include the English, math, social sciences, humanities and natural science courses taken as part of the vocational and transfer degrees, as well as a limited offering of transferable business courses, courses to assist retired people or those preparing for retirement, and physical education courses.

Some 79,879 students took at least one academic class in fall 1999.

FTE enrollments increased in all state supported academic areas except English and speech and transfer business and accounting classes.

Although Running Start students take primarily academic courses, their FTEs are not reported here. Running Start FTEs are included as contract FTEs shown on page 44.



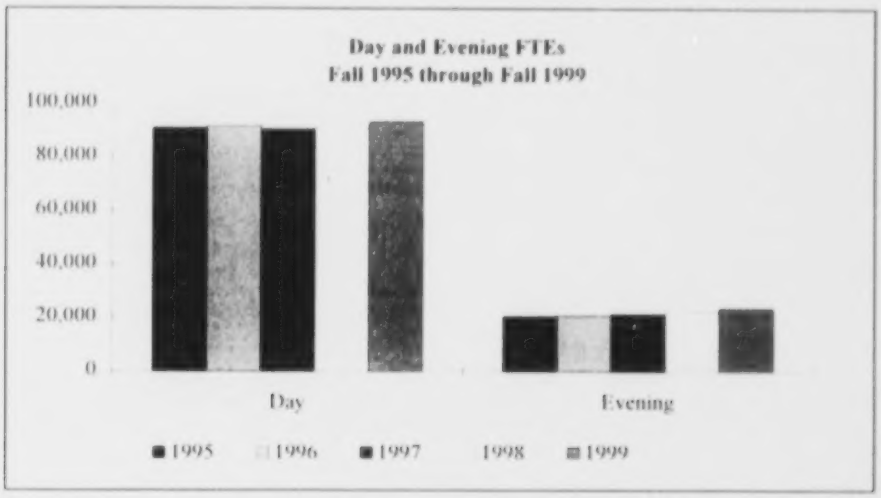
ACADEMIC FTES BY MAJOR COURSE AREA
STATE SUPPORTED

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995 to 1999 % Change
English/Speech (26)	6,929	6,770	6,637	6,039	6,116	-12%
Math* (23)	3,620	3,315	3,459	3,530	3,608	0%
Humanities (25)	10,649	10,613	10,700	11,180	11,700	10%
Social Science (24)	11,200	11,093	10,976	11,261	11,342	1%
Natural Science (22)	7,309	7,002	6,881	7,037	7,061	-3%
Transfer Business/Accounting (21)	2,386	2,387	2,258	2,187	2,537	6%
Health-PE/Other (27)	2,287	2,349	2,178	2,177	1,981	-13%
Total	44,379	43,528	43,089	43,412	44,344	0%
% Change	-2.6%	-1.9%	-1.0%	0.7%	2.1%	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, CIP Group 21-27, Institutional Intent category A. CIP Group Code in ( ) after title.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.
* Adjusted to report intermediate algebra as developmental for all years.

DAY AND EVENING COURSE ENROLLMENTS
FALL 1995 THROUGH 1999

Both day and evening FTEs grew this year with evening FTEs at their highest level. Sixty-five percent of all FTEs (76,263 FTEs) were generated in on-campus daytime classes in fall 1999. Colleges have increased service to working adults who enroll at night and thus evening FTEs in fall 1999 increased by 5 percent compared to fall 1998. That increase compares to 3 percent growth in day classes. Some 20 percent of the college FTEs are offered in the evening.



STATE SUPPORTED STUDENTS

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995 to 1999 % Change
Day FTEs	90,891	91,773	90,458	90,918	93,431	3%
% of Total	81.7%	81.5%	81.0%	80.3%	79.9%	
% of Change	2.8%	1.0%	-1.4%	0.5%	2.8%	
Day-On-Campus FTEs	77,431	76,704	75,149	74,570	76,263	-2%
% of Total	69.6%	68.1%	67.3%	65.8%	65.2%	
% of Change	2.1%	-0.9%	-2.0%	-0.8%	2.3%	
Evening FTEs	20,412	20,873	21,228	22,344	23,468	15%
% of Total	18.3%	18.5%	19.0%	19.7%	20.1%	
% of Change	-0.7%	2.3%	1.7%	5.3%	5.0%	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse by Time Location

For data on day and evening enrollment by college, see page 83.

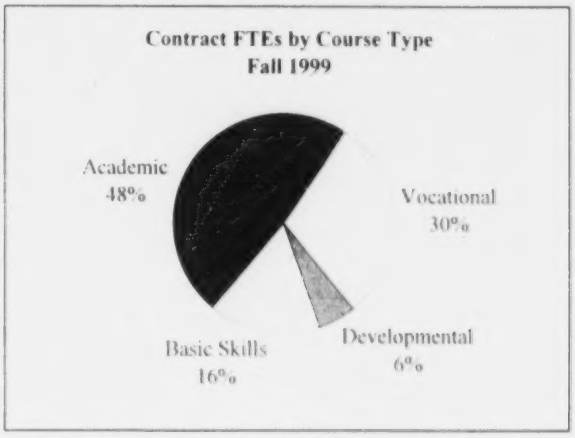
CONTRACT SUPPORTED

COURSE ENROLLMENT

CONTRACT FTES BY ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL, BASIC SKILLS AND DEVELOPMENTAL FALL 1995 THROUGH FALL 1999

Some 32,600 students enrolled in contract courses in fall 1999. The typical contract-supported student was 25 years of age, with one-third under the age of 20. Most of these younger students were Running Start students or enrolled in college-in-the-high-school or alternative high school programs (36 percent of the total contract FTEs).

Some 18 percent of contract students participate through a program in Washington state prisons. The military also contracts for classes. Because the military and prison enrollment is predominately male, contract enrollments are predominately male (58 percent).



Contracts also include WorkFirst employment training and basic skills programs and contracts with the employers. Most international students also are enrolled under contract arrangements. See page 25 for more details.

The community and technical colleges devoted the largest portion of their contract course effort (as measured by FTEs) to academic courses (48 percent), 30 percent to vocational courses, 16 percent to basic skills, and 6 percent to developmental courses. The heavy emphasis on academic courses is largely due to the Running Start and Contract International programs.

FTES BY ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL AND BASIC SKILLS/DEVELOPMENTAL CONTRACT SUPPORTED COURSES

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Academic, Transfer & Vocational Support	8,122	9,024	9,905	10,614	10,650
% Change	9.7%	11.1%	9.8%	7.2%	0.3%
Vocational	4,518	4,777	5,689	6,018	6,701
% Change	8.1%	5.7%	19.1%	5.8%	11.3%
Basic Skills	3,587	3,716	2,742	3,015	3,418
% Change	5.6%	3.6%	-26.2%	10.0%	13.4%
Developmental	708	1,483	1,927	1,312	1,219
% Change	19.5%	109.4%	29.9%	-31.9%	-7.1%
Total Contract Supported Courses	16,935	19,000	20,263	20,959	21,988

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse. Based on Institutional Intent Recat and Kind of Enrollment = 30 series (Student Class Table).
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

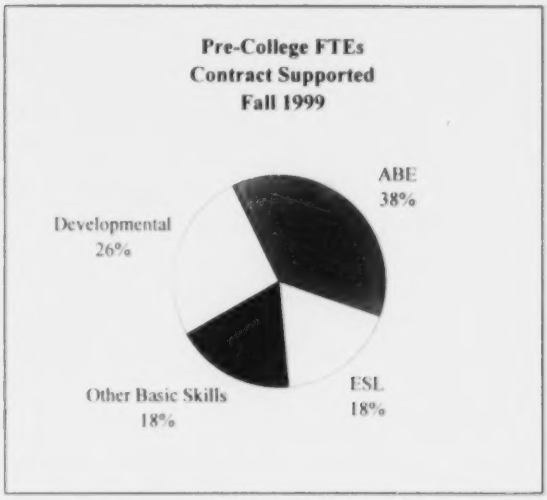
For data by college, see page 82.

TYPES OF CONTRACT SUPPORTED COURSES OFFERED
FALL 1995 THROUGH FALL 1999

PRE-COLLEGE: About 14 percent of all pre-college work is contract funded.

Basic Skills: Much of the basic skills contract effort is provided at state correction facilities. Colleges also contract with business and social service agencies to provide ESL or ABE instruction.

Developmental Classes: Business and social service agencies contract with the colleges for these developmental classes. In 1999 there were 557 FTE in developmental ESL level classes (included in Other Developmental), accounting for 46 percent of all developmental courses.



PRE-COLLEGE FTES BY MAJOR AREA
CONTRACT SUPPORTED

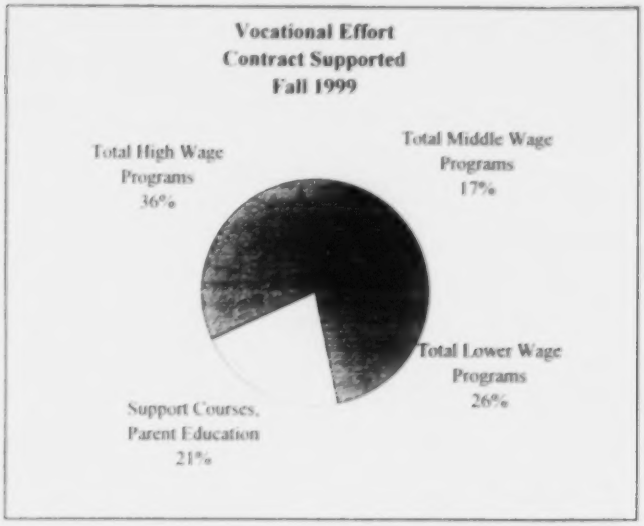
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995 to 1999 Change Rate
Basic Skills						
ABE	898	1,123	992	1,332	1,763	96%
GED	206	509	376	362	400	94%
ESL	1,856	1,416	843	978	822	-56%
High School Completion	333	296	125	86	127	-62%
Other	295	372	405	257	306	4%
Basic Skills Total	3,587	3,716	2,742	3,015	3,418	-5%
Developmental						
Developmental English/Reading	357	316	368	296	279	-22%
Developmental Math	258	348	491	363	206	-20%
Other Developmental	94	818	1,068	653	634	574%
Developmental Total	708	1,483	1,927	1,312	1,219	72%
Total Pre-College	4,296	5,199	4,670	4,327	4,637	8%
% Change	7.7%	21.0%	-10.2%	-7.3%	7.2%	
% of Total Pre-College Courses	17%	19%	16%	14%	14%	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse. Based on CIP 32 and 33 for Institutional Intent Recat, B and D.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

TYPES OF CONTRACT SUPPORTED COURSES OFFERED
FALL 1995 THROUGH FALL 1999

VOCATIONAL: About 13 percent of all the vocational effort was contract funded. Contracts include customized training for various firms and training for the military and at correctional institutions.

Four out of 10 contract international students and 2 out of 10 Running Start students enroll in vocational courses. These enrollments are regarded as contract effort.



VOCATIONAL FTES BY MAJOR AREA
CONTRACT SUPPORTED

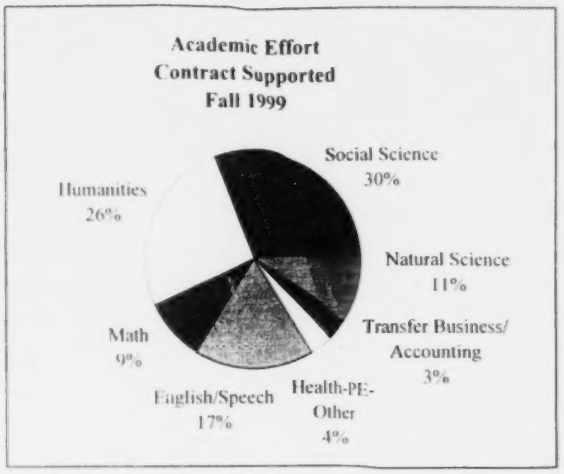
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	% Change Rate
Info Tech	696	836	1,066	1,499	1,740	150%
Nursing (RN & LPN)	13	20	16	17	19	42%
Other Health Tech	79	83	107	71	96	21%
Electronics & Other Tech	314	324	723	427	345	10%
Machinist, Welding, Transportation Operator	159	185	213	222	220	38%
Total High Wage Programs	1,261	1,446	2,125	2,236	2,420	92%
% of Total	28%	30%	37%	37%	36%	
Accounting & Business Admin.	503	462	474	469	482	-4%
Auto Diesel Technicians	185	239	243	268	246	33%
Construction Trade	190	178	295	283	275	45%
Protection Service & Legal Assistant	153	175	172	142	138	-10%
Other Health Related	13	15	23	10	20	53%
Total Medium Wage Programs	1,044	1,069	1,207	1,172	1,160	11%
% of Total	23%	22%	21%	19%	17%	
Administrative Services	557	629	515	509	610	9%
Educational & Social Services	248	252	302	295	269	9%
Marketing & Sales	197	211	202	244	275	39%
Other Services	330	268	286	322	276	-16%
Other Technical	233	267	241	263	289	24%
Total Low Wage Programs	1,566	1,627	1,545	1,634	1,719	10%
% of Total	35%	34%	27%	27%	26%	
Support Courses, Parent Education	648	635	812	976	1,402	116%
Total	4,518	4,777	5,689	6,018	6,701	48%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, CIP Wage Group for Institutional Intent category V
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

TYPES OF CONTRACT SUPPORTED COURSES OFFERED
FALL 1995 THROUGH FALL 1999

ACADEMIC TRANSFER AND VOCATIONAL COURSES: Each year an increasing percentage of all academic FTEs are contract enrollments. This growth is due mainly to the Running Start and Contract International programs. Industry and the military also contract for some academic classes.

In fall 1999 19 percent of all academic FTEs were contracted compared to a 15 percent share five years ago. Nearly a quarter of all English and speech instruction is sponsored by contract (23 percent). About 20 percent of the math, humanities, and social sciences are contract funded classes.



ACADEMIC FTES BY MAJOR COURSE AREA
CONTRACT SUPPORTED

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995 to 1999 Change Rate	% of All Academic Courses
English/Speech (26)	1,398	1,593	1,656	1,774	1,843	32%	23%
Math (23)	1,068	1,006	953	1,011	960	-10%	21%
Humanities (25)	1,866	2,128	2,448	2,721	2,778	49%	19%
Social Science (24)	2,333	2,686	2,931	3,161	3,183	36%	22%
Natural Science (22)	933	1,017	1,178	1,167	1,130	21%	14%
Transfer Business/Accounting (21)	284	314	389	378	350	23%	12%
Health-PE-Other (27)	239	280	351	402	407	70%	17%
Total Academic FTE	8,122	9,024	9,905	10,614	10,650	31%	
% Change	9.7%	11.1%	9.8%	7.2%	0.3%		
% of All Academic Courses	15%	17%	19%	20%	19%		

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse. Based on CIP Groups 21-27, Institutional Intent category A. CIP Group Code in ( ) after title.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

STAFF

INTRODUCTION TO PERSONNEL
FALL 1995 THROUGH FALL 1999

Community and technical colleges employ 16,707 faculty and support staff. This section provides details on the characteristics and level of staffing in the colleges.

Colleges employ staff using state funds, moneys from grants, contracts and fees. This report describes primarily state-funded employees. Included in this report are three categories of employees:

- **Classified Support Staff:** Civil service employees who work under a set of conditions established by the Washington Personnel Resources Board and support staff at technical colleges working under conditions established by college-based negotiations.
- **Exempt Professional/Technical:** This category includes managers of college programs. Also included are non-managerial staff such as counseling/advising specialists, student placement coordinators and principal assistants to chief administrators. Professional/technical staff are exempt from the jurisdiction of the Washington Personnel Resources Board civil service system or exempt from college support staff negotiations.
- **Exempt Administrative:** Includes the chief officers, vice presidents, deans and associate deans in instruction and student services, and directors of major programs. This group is exempt from the jurisdiction of the Washington Personnel Resources Board civil service system.
- **Faculty:** Faculty whose main assignment is classroom instruction plus counselors and librarians.

NUMBER OF COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE EMPLOYEES

	State Funded Headcount					All Funds Headcount				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	% Change	1996	1997	1998	1999	% Change
Full-Time Faculty, Teaching and Non-Teaching	3150	3,186	3,257	3,306	1.5%	3,321	3,351	3,448	3,499	1.5%
Part-Time Faculty, Teaching and Non-Teaching	5057	5,164	5,316	5,363	0.9%	6,635	6,715	6,813	6,926	1.7%
Classified	3522	3,612	3,582	3,693	3.1%	4,218	4,340	4,382	4,530	3.4%
Exempt Professional/Technical	598	665	742	831	12.0%	808	921	1,005	1,132	12.6%
Exempt Administrative	571	576	581	579	-0.3%	604	620	622	620	-0.3%
Total Staff	12,898	13,203	13,478	13,722	2.2%	15,586	15,947	16,270	16,707	2.7%

Community and technical colleges hire a diverse staff, reflecting the diverse population served. While faculty and staff ranks do not mirror the race and ethnic background of students, hiring decisions have resulted in increased diversity for all groups except exempt and administrative staff. Colleges have also increased the percentage of women represented in administrative, faculty and other professional positions on campus.

STATE SUPPORTED EMPLOYEE DEMOGRAPHICS

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Percent of Staff of Color					
Classified/Support	17.8%	18.6%	18.9%	19.5%	20.0%
Administrative/Exempt Professional	15.5%	15.3%	13.9%	14.4%	15.0%
Full-Time Faculty	10.7%	11.0%	11.5%	12.6%	12.7%
Part-Time Faculty	6.9%	7.9%	8.1%	8.7%	9.0%
Employed Workers of Color in Washington State	14%	14%	15%	NA	NA
Percent Female Staff					
Classified/Support	68.1%	67.5%	67.1%	67.1%	67.3%
Administrative/Exempt Professional	53.9%	55.1%	56.3%	57.7%	59.6%
Full-Time Faculty	44.6%	44.8%	46.2%	47.1%	47.1%
Part-Time Faculty	54.9%	55.2%	56.0%	56.1%	54.7%
Employed Female Workers in Washington State	45%	45%	44%	NA	NA

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, PMIS, EMPYRQ Table. Excludes SBCTC and CIS. Washington: Employment Security Department, Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch, Affirmative Action Information.
Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

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TEACHING FACULTY
FALL 1995 THROUGH FALL 1999

Teaching the students in community and technical college state courses required 5,778 full-time equivalent faculty (FTEF). One full-time equivalent is a faculty member teaching full-time for the quarter or the combined work of several part-time faculty. A full-time load is defined by each campus and may vary by discipline. Community and technical college faculty FTEF in state-supported courses grew by 4.7 percent over last year, compared with the 3.2 percent increase in state-supported FTE students.

This fall, 57.5 percent of the state-supported teaching faculty (full-time equivalents) were full-time faculty, while 42.5 percent were part-time. This represents a slight increase in the part-time effort over last year when 42.4 percent of the instruction was part-time. About 5 percent of teaching is done by faculty not on the payroll. For example, colleges contract with the Joint Apprenticeship Training Council for faculty in apprentice courses. Some faculty are volunteers. The full-time teaching faculty grew by 48 FTEF, similar to the 42 FTEF growth for full-time faculty last year. By comparison part-time faculty grew by 74 FTEF compared to 68 FTEF a year earlier.

STATE SUPPORTED

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Full Time Teaching FTE Faculty					
Faculty, Regular Assignment	2,713	2,715	2,761	2,803	2,851
% Regular Assignment	56.1%	53.7%	52.8%	52.6%	52.0%
Moonlight	225	248	285	267	297
Total Full-Time	2,938	2,963	3,046	3,070	3,148
% Full-Time	60.7%	58.7%	58.3%	57.6%	57.5%
% Change	-0.5%	0.8%	2.8%	0.8%	2.5%
Part-Time Teaching FTE Faculty					
Part-Time Only	1,893	2,083	2,174	2,242	2,316
Other Staff, Teaching Part-Time	8	6	5	15	14
Total Part-Time	1,901	2,089	2,179	2,256	2,330
% Part-Time	39.3%	41.3%	41.7%	42.4%	42.5%
% Change	-3.1%	9.9%	4.3%	3.5%	3.3%
Total Teaching Faculty on Payroll	4,839	5,052	5,225	5,326	5,478
% Change	0.7%	4.4%	3.4%	1.9%	2.9%
Contracted Out and Volunteer (not on College Payroll)					
Contracted Out	99	118	118	133	181
Volunteer	99	100	106	112	119
Total Teaching Faculty (on and not on Payroll)	5,037	5,266	5,422	5,521	5,778
% Change	0.7%	4.5%	3.0%	1.8%	4.7%
Non-Teaching Faculty					
Counselors/Librarians/Release Time	456	465	451	477	471
Total Teaching and Non-Teaching Faculty	5,493	5,731	5,873	5,999	6,249
% Change	0.7%	4.3%	2.5%	2.1%	4.2%

Source: SBCTC Course MIS:SR2102, Version 1 (College Job Number SR2302J). Non-Teaching Faculty and Part-Time only: SBCTC Data Warehouse, PMIS PROGRAM Table, Teaching Indicator.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

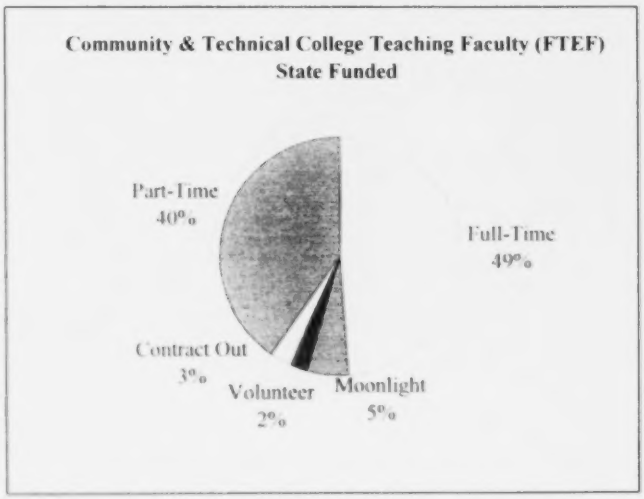
For faculty FTE data by college, see page 88.

TEACHING FACULTY BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS
FALL 1995 THROUGH FALL 1999

In addition to the faculty in the classroom, about 244 FTE faculty are counselors, librarians, or on release time from teaching responsibilities for assessment, curriculum development or student services functions.

Some 54.5 percent of state-supported instruction in community and technical colleges was done by full-time faculty under their full-time contract or on a moonlight assignment, and 40 percent by faculty teaching on part-time contracts. About 2 percent of instruction is by volunteer faculty and 3 percent contracted-out—that is faculty not on the college payroll.

The part-time and full-time mix of faculty varied significantly depending on course area. In basic skills/developmental courses just 37 percent of the instruction was provided by full-time faculty. However, the largest growth in faculty was in basic skills and developmental courses where full-time faculty grew 35 percent and part-time faculty 42 percent since fall 1995.



STATE SUPPORTED FTEF BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY COURSE AREA

	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999	
	FTEF	% of Total	FTEF	% of Total	FTEF	% of Total	FTEF	% of Total	FTEF	% of Total
Academic, Transfer and Vocational Support										
Full-Time	1,124	56%	1,122	54%	1,118	54%	1,137	53%	1,172	52%
Moonlight	120	6%	123	6%	127	6%	131	6%	146	7%
Part-Time	768	38%	816	40%	826	40%	889	41%	915	41%
Vocational										
Full-Time	1,339	60%	1,329	58%	1,340	58%	1,350	57%	1,341	55%
Moonlight	87	4%	98	4%	102	4%	105	4%	117	5%
Part-Time	800	36%	881	38%	885	38%	906	38%	981	40%
Basic Skills/Developmental										
Full-Time	250	36%	261	33%	302	33%	316	34%	338	34%
Moonlight	18	3%	27	3%	30	3%	31	3%	35	4%
Part-Time	432	62%	511	64%	586	64%	594	63%	615	62%

Source: SBCTC Course MIS:SR2102, Version 1 (College Job Number SR2302J).
Note: Totals may not add to 100 percent due to rounding. Excludes 119 FTE volunteer faculty. Part-time includes "contracted out."

TEACHING AND NON-TEACHING FACULTY DEMOGRAPHICS
FALL 1995 THROUGH FALL 1999

Faculty have become increasingly diverse in terms of race and ethnic background over the past few years as colleges have implemented programs to recruit more faculty of color. The number of full-time faculty of color has grown 27 percent in five years. The growth rate for faculty of color mirrors the growth rate for students of color. There is greater diversity in the full-time faculty ranks than among those teaching on a part-time basis.

Faculty in Washington colleges are less racially diverse than faculty in two-year colleges nationwide. In 1992-93, 18 percent of the faculty in two-year colleges nationwide were faculty of color compared to 12.7 percent in Washington in 1999.

In fall 1999, 52 percent of all faculty (headcount) were female. Part-time faculty were 55 percent female compared to 47 percent female among full-time faculty. The number of full-time women faculty has grown by 18 percent in five years.

TEACHING AND NON-TEACHING FACULTY (HEADCOUNT)
STATE SUPPORTED COURSES

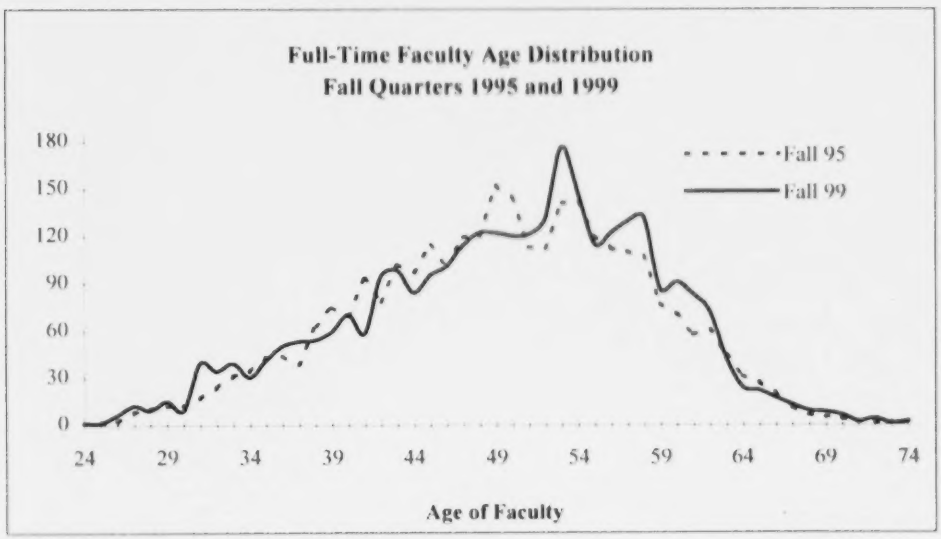
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Full-Time					
Asian/Pacific Islander	108	112	131	150	156
African American	68	68	85	95	96
Native American	53	51	53	57	55
Hispanic	76	80	101	105	108
Other Race				2	3
Of Color	305	311	370	409	418
% of Color	10.3%	10.6%	11.6%	12.6%	12.7%
White	2,659	2,635	2,816	2,846	2,884
Total Reporting	2,964	2,946	3,186	3,255	3,302
Not Reporting Race	0	0	0	2	4
Part-Time					
Asian/Pacific Islander	122	136	150	161	160
African American	66	89	82	91	115
Native American	39	50	56	62	57
Hispanic	102	116	124	135	138
Other Race				10	8
Of Color	329	391	412	459	478
% of Color	6.9%	8.0%	8.1%	8.7%	9.0%
White	4,434	4,519	4,696	4,822	4,849
Total Reporting	4,763	4,910	5,108	5,281	5,327
Not Reporting Race	56	147	56	35	36
Full-Time					
Number Female	1,321	1,321	1,484	1,535	1,556
% Female	44.6%	44.8%	46.6%	47.1%	47.1%
Part-Time					
Number Female	2,644	2,738	2,898	2,980	2,931
% Female	54.9%	54.1%	56.1%	56.1%	54.7%
TOTAL					
Number Female	3,965	4,059	4,382	4,515	4,487
% Female	51.0%	51.4%	52.2%	53.8%	51.8%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, PMIS, EMPYRQ Table.

For data by college, see pages 89-90.

TEACHING FACULTY DEMOGRAPHICS
FALL 1995 THROUGH FALL 1999

Age: As older faculty retire, they are generally replaced by younger faculty. At the same time, many older faculty continue to teach resulting in rapid growth in faculty age 50 and over (54 percent of total). Thus despite growth in the youngest faculty ages, the median age of full-time faculty continues to be 50 or 51.



TEACHING FACULTY AGE DISTRIBUTION
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL QUARTERS

Age	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995 to 1999 % Change
Under 30	33	38	44	34	44	33%
30-39	381	347	347	402	408	7%
40-49	1,045	991	985	964	958	-8%
50-59	1,177	1,238	1,264	1,272	1,279	9%
60-69	331	333	355	363	381	15%
70-79	8	9	11	10	15	88%
Total	2,975	2,956	3,013	3,053	3,096	
Median Age	50	50	51	50	51	

Source: SBCTC PMIS Database, PMIS EMPYRQ Table.

CLASSIFIED STAFF FTES
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1995 THROUGH FALL 1999

Classified staff provide the computer support, record keeping, communication, maintenance, custodial and other general support functions for the colleges. Much of the classified staff growth has been in primary support (8 percent growth over fall 1998). This program area includes computer maintenance technicians and other support for instructional technology.

Most classified staff are hired on a full-time basis with 96 percent full-time in fall 1999. Colleges also hire hourly employees on a part-time basis to meet peak workload demands, such as registration time. Hourly employees and student workers are not included in these classified employee FTEs.

CLASSIFIED FTE STAFF

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	1995 FTEs	1996 FTEs	1997 FTEs	1998 FTEs	1999 FTEs
Full-Time	3,118	3,174	3,258	3,248	3,335
Part-Time	127	134	141	134	139
Total	3,245	3,308	3,399	3,380	3,474
% Change	0.9%	1.9%	2.8%	-0.6%	2.8%

PROGRAM AREA	1995 FTEs	1996 FTEs	1997 FTEs	1998 FTEs	1999 FTEs
01 Instruction	576	591	604	591	604
04 Primary Support (academic computing, academic administration)	226	246	250	250	269
05 Libraries	199	199	200	197	194
06 Student Services	691	697	729	716	724
08 Institutional Support (administrative functions)	664	676	697	700	724
09 Plant Operations	741	749	770	778	799
Other Including CIS and SBCTC*	148	150	149	147	159
Total FTEs Classified Staff	3,245	3,308	3,399	3,380	3,474
% Change	0.9%	1.9%	2.8%	-0.6%	2.8%

Source: SBCTC PMIS Database
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.
* CIS: Center for Information Services, SBCTC: State Board for Community and Technical Colleges

For data by college, see page 91.

EXEMPT ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF FTES
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1995 THROUGH 1999

Exempt administrative staff include the chief officers of the college (president and academic, administrative, and student services vice presidents), associate deans in instruction and student services, the director of the library or learning resource center (unless that is a faculty position), directors of human resources, institutional research, grants administration, information systems, accounting, facilities, admissions, registration, financial aid, and counseling. They are exempt from the jurisdiction of the Washington Personnel Relations Board civil service system.

The number of exempt administrative FTEs varies from college to college as a result of differences in size and organizational structure. Some colleges place functions such as grants and contracts, physical plant, media services, institutional research and planning under the direction of exempt administrative staff. At other colleges these functions are performed by classified staff.

EXEMPT ADMINISTRATIVE FTES

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	1995 FTEs	1996 FTEs	1997 FTEs	1998 FTEs	1999 FTEs
Full-Time	527	559	555	559	555
Part-Time	5	3	3	3	2
Total	532	561	558	562	557
% Change	-4.0%	5.5%	-0.5%	0.7%	-0.9%

PROGRAM AREA	1995 FTEs	1996 FTEs	1997 FTEs	1998 FTEs	1999 FTEs
01 Instruction	71	88	82	90	84
04 Primary Support (academic computing, academic administration)	92	89	91	84	92
05 Libraries	23	25	24	23	23
06 Student Services	118	128	133	135	131
08 Institutional Support (administrative functions)	196	197	192	196	195
09 Plant Operations	20	21	24	22	19
Other Including CIS and SBCTC	11	12	12	13	13
Total Exempt Administrative FTEs	532	561	558	562	557

Source: SBCTC PMIS Database
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

For data by college, see page 92

EXEMPT PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL STAFF FTES
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1995 THROUGH FALL 1999

Professional, technical, and support staff are exempt from the jurisdiction of the Washington Personnel Relations Board civil service system. Exempt professional staff represent about 7 percent of all staff FTE. Included in this category are managers of instructional programs (if not faculty or associate deans), custodial services, food services, purchasing, payroll, student activities, the budget officer. Also included are non-managerial staff such as counseling/advising specialists, student placement coordinator and principal assistants to chief administrators. One quarter FTE in this category is equal to a full-time assignment for the quarter.

The exempt professional/technical category was the fastest-growing area, growing 11 percent since fall 1998. Recent statutory changes regarding eligibility to be exempted from the classified staff system have resulted in switching of some staff from the classified counts to the exempt counts.

The number of exempt professional/technical FTEs varies from college to college as a result of differences in size and organizational structure. For example, business education is directed by exempt professional/technical staff members at some colleges, but that function is divided among several program chairs (faculty) at other colleges.

EXEMPT PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL STAFF FTES

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	1995 FTEs	1996 FTEs	1997 FTEs	1998 FTEs	1999 FTEs
Full-Time	451	510	555	622	694
Part-Time	18	26	27	38	38
Total	469	536	582	660	733
% Change	7.6%	14.3%	8.6%	13.5%	11.1%

PROGRAM AREA	1995 FTEs	1996 FTEs	1997 FTEs	1998 FTEs	1999 FTEs
01 Instruction	74	84	91	130	136
04 Primary Support (academic computing, academic administration)	28	32	31	39	48
05 Libraries	9	11	11	12	14
06 Student Services	92	96	109	130	144
08 Institutional Support (administrative functions)	179	212	225	237	243
09 Plant Operations	19	19	23	23	27
Other Including CIS and SBCTC	68	83	92	89	120
Total Exempt Professional FTEs	469	536	582	660	733

Source: SBCTC PMIS Database.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

For data by college, see page 92.

BY COLLEGE

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FTES BY FUNDING SOURCE BY COLLEGE
FALL 1999

	State Including Natural Resource Waivers, Worker Retraining and Excess	Contract	Subtotal	Student Funded	Grand Total FTEs
Bates	4,251	593	4,844	71	4,915
Bellevue	6,598	1,279	7,877	1,347	9,223
Bellingham	1,476	81	1,557	0	1,557
Big Bend	1,436	182	1,618	16	1,634
Cascadia *	0	0	0	0	0
Centralia	1,949	502	2,450	43	2,493
Clark	5,360	450	5,810	832	6,642
Clover Park	3,511	213	3,725	55	3,780
Columbia Basin	4,089	517	4,606	1	4,607
Edmonds	4,384	1,910	6,294	286	6,579
Everett	4,363	485	4,848	25	4,873
Grays Harbor	1,609	75	1,685	24	1,708
Green River	4,974	1,044	6,018	207	6,225
Highline	4,916	578	5,494	53	5,547
Lake Washington	2,338	340	2,678	68	2,745
Lower Columbia	2,375	248	2,623	52	2,676
Olympic	4,191	353	4,544	13	4,558
Peninsula	1,448	695	2,143	15	2,157
Pierce District	4,719	2,708	7,427	219	7,645
Renton	3,498	441	3,939	69	4,009
Seattle Central	5,056	813	5,869	63	5,932
Seattle North	3,539	594	4,133	34	4,167
Seattle South	3,555	614	4,168	38	4,206
Seattle Voc Institute	306	304	610	0	610
Shoreline	4,831	764	5,595	53	5,648
Skagit Valley	3,111	648	3,760	36	3,796
So Puget Sound	2,942	418	3,360	45	3,406
Spokane	5,405	378	5,783	41	5,824
Spokane Falls	6,624	1,641	8,265	220	8,485
Tacoma	3,839	815	4,654	166	4,820
Walla Walla	2,457	1,044	3,501	33	3,535
Wenatchee Valley	2,137	218	2,355	45	2,399
Whatcom	2,423	506	2,929	115	3,044
Yakima Valley	3,187	539	3,726	0	3,726
SYSTEM TOTAL FTES	116,898	21,988	138,887	4,284	143,171

* Cascadia currently offers only student-funded courses, state-supported students will enroll in Fall 2000.
Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR2101, Version 1.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. State includes Natural Resource Waivers and Worker Retraining FTEs (HB 1988). Contract includes Running Start and contract international FTEs.

CHANGE IN STATE FTES
FALL 1998 TO FALL 1999

	Fall 1998	Fall 1999	Change	% Change
Bates	3,915	4,251	336	8.6%
Bellevue	6,173	6,598	424	6.9%
Bellingham	1,490	1,476	-14	-1.0%
Big Bend	1,374	1,436	62	4.5%
Cascadia *	0	0	0	---
Centralia	1,790	1,949	159	8.9%
Clark	5,286	5,360	73	1.4%
Clover Park	3,687	3,511	-175	-4.8%
Columbia Basin	4,058	4,089	31	0.8%
Edmonds	4,029	4,384	356	8.8%
Everett	3,825	4,363	538	14.1%
Grays Harbor	1,707	1,609	-98	-5.7%
Green River	4,931	4,974	43	0.9%
Highline	4,952	4,916	-37	-0.7%
Lake Washington	1,997	2,338	341	17.1%
Lower Columbia	2,245	2,375	130	5.8%
Olympic	3,936	4,191	256	6.5%
Peninsula	1,461	1,448	-13	-0.9%
Pierce District	4,406	4,719	313	7.1%
Renton	3,225	3,498	273	8.5%
Seattle Central	4,989	5,056	67	1.3%
Seattle North	3,570	3,539	-31	-0.9%
Seattle South	3,542	3,555	13	0.4%
Seattle Voc Institute	258	306	48	18.7%
Shoreline	4,843	4,831	-12	-0.2%
Skagit Valley	3,068	3,111	43	1.4%
So Puget Sound	2,869	2,942	74	2.6%
Spokane	5,099	5,405	306	6.0%
Spokane Falls	6,736	6,624	-112	-1.7%
Tacoma	3,599	3,839	240	6.7%
Walla Walla	2,493	2,457	-36	-1.5%
Wenatchee Valley	2,212	2,137	-75	-3.4%
Whatcom	2,320	2,423	103	4.5%
Yakima Valley	3,176	3,187	11	0.3%
SYSTEM TOTAL FTES	113,261	116,898	3,637	3.2%

* Cascadia currently offers only student-funded courses, state-supported students will enroll in Fall 2000.
Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR2101, Version 1.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. State allocated includes Natural Resource Waivers and Worker Retraining FTEs (HB 1988).

SELECTED FTE ENROLLMENTS
FALL 1999

	Contract International (Contract)	Running Start (Contract)	Worker Retraining (State)	Corrections Programs (Contract)
Bates	0	94	325	
Bellevue	395	359	275	
Bellingham	0	81	94	
Big Bend	21	71	53	
Cascadia *	0	0	0	
Centralia	12	182	197	251
Clark	41	337	340	40
Clover Park	0	99	364	
Columbia Basin	1	353	118	138
Edmonds	373	287	295	701
Everett	0	402	381	
Grays Harbor	2	72	151	
Green River	273	493	321	
Highline	227	349	158	
Lake Washington	0	8	262	
Lower Columbia	8	217	52	
Olympic	0	348	138	
Peninsula	34	281	327	322
Pierce District	115	366	269	609
Renton	0	65	377	
Seattle Central	340	294	130	
Seattle North	234	129	238	
Seattle South	109	135	237	
Seattle Voc Institute	0	0	32	
Shoreline	331	168	184	
Skagit Valley	111	407	180	
So Puget Sound	87	303	102	
Spokane	104	198	246	932
Spokane Falls	89	393	73	
Tacoma	211	309	211	270
Walla Walla	0	155	260	692
Wenatchee Valley	0	205	118	
Whatcom	59	368	31	
Yakima Valley	24	291	86	
SYSTEM TOTAL	3,203	7,817	6,623	3,955

* Cascadia currently offers only student-funded courses; state-supported students will enroll in Fall 2000.
Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. "Contract International" students are a subset of all international students. See page 71 for a count of all international students by college. Enrollments in Alternative High Schools offered by several colleges are excluded from this table.

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DISTANCE LEARNING FTEs BY CATEGORY
FALL 1999

	FTES - All Funds					
	Telecourse	On-Line	Two-Way Video	All Other	Total	State FTES
Bates	27	8	0	2	37	35
Bellevue	160	309	0	1	471	323
Bellingham	0	0	0	0	0	0
Big Bend	37	18	10	0	64	59
Cascadia *	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centralia	0	12	10	108	130	118
Clark	52	24	2	4	82	78
Clover Park	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia Basin	0	21	0	0	21	20
Edmonds	14	258	0	0	273	140
Everett	35	83	0	71	188	177
Grays Harbor	0	32	20	0	52	50
Green River	71	103	0	10	183	157
Highline	49	64	0	0	113	105
Lake Washington	0	19	0	0	19	17
Lower Columbia	20	0	0	27	47	41
Olympic	95	38	0	0	133	126
Peninsula	20	30	0	4	54	48
Pierce District	92	38	5	228	363	161
Renton	0	7	0	0	7	7
Seattle Central	95	54	4	96	250	135
Seattle North	14	98	11	9	132	122
Seattle South	20	31	0	0	51	49
Seattle Voc Institute	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shoreline	41	77	13	11	142	128
Skagit Valley	194	92	3	19	308	270
South Puget Sound	16	0	0	54	71	67
Spokane	117	33	0	0	150	143
Spokane Falls	266	62	99	0	427	361
Tacoma	5	25	0	10	40	38
Walla Walla	48	27	0	0	75	73
Wenatchee Valley	29	31	0	0	59	53
Whatcom	58	10	0	0	68	64
Yakima Valley	0	39	75	46	160	131
SYSTEM TOTAL	1,576	1,643	251	700	4,171	3,298
% of Total	38%	39%	6%	17%		79%

* Cascadia currently offers only student-funded courses, state-supported students will enroll in Fall 2000.
Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Course file, Distance Learning = numeric code.

STUDENT HEADCOUNT BY COLLEGE AND FUNDING SOURCE
FALL 1999

	State Including Natural Resource Waivers, Worker Retraining and Excess	Contract Including Running Start & Contract International	Subtotal	Student Funded	Grand Total Headcount
Bates	5,606	1,309	6,915	524	7,439
Bellevue	9,939	1,890	11,829	7,521	19,350
Bellingham	3,875	88	3,963	0	3,963
Big Bend	2,114	252	2,366	336	2,702
Cascadia *	0	0	0	0	0
Centralia	3,203	660	3,863	330	4,193
Clark	8,908	904	9,812	2,787	12,599
Clover Park	8,796	715	9,511	493	10,004
Columbia Basin	6,210	709	6,919	23	6,942
Edmonds	7,243	3,076	10,319	680	10,999
Everett	6,978	623	7,601	966	8,567
Grays Harbor	2,413	116	2,529	210	2,739
Green River	6,309	1,433	7,742	1,705	9,447
Highline	7,037	658	7,695	1,036	8,731
Lake Washington	3,787	368	4,155	647	4,802
Lower Columbia	3,728	348	4,076	570	4,646
Olympic	6,158	393	6,551	350	6,901
Peninsula	2,851	1,231	4,082	214	4,296
Pierce District	6,498	4,052	10,550	1,929	12,479
Renton	5,769	346	6,115	1,030	7,145
Seattle Central	7,931	1,147	9,078	1,506	10,584
Seattle North	6,122	611	6,733	2,380	9,113
Seattle South	5,687	706	6,393	431	6,824
Seattle Voc Institute	357	150	507	0	507
Shoreline	6,632	991	7,623	797	8,420
Skagit Valley	5,017	1,076	6,093	342	6,435
So Puget Sound	4,473	566	5,039	585	5,624
Spokane	7,450	366	7,816	596	8,412
Spokane Falls	10,039	2,835	12,874	3,496	16,370
Tacoma	4,979	1,145	6,124	1,858	7,982
Walla Walla	3,751	1,889	5,640	385	6,025
Wenatchee Valley	3,089	312	3,401	379	3,780
Whatcom	3,667	676	4,343	1,825	6,168
Yakima Valley	5,126	1,027	6,153	122	6,275
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	181,742	32,668	214,410	36,053	250,463

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1101, Version 1 (College Job Number SR1301J provides identical data).
* Cascadia currently offers only student-funded courses, state-supported students will enroll in Fall 2000.

SELECTED HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENTS
FALL 1999

	Contract International (Contract)	Running Start (Contract)	Worker Retraining (State)	Corrections Programs (Contract)
Bates	0	61	238	
Bellevue	426	443	355	
Bellingham	0	88	78	
Big Bend	19	92	55	
Cascadia *	0	0	0	
Centralia	14	230	185	409
Clark	43	558	375	203
Clover Park	0	78	285	
Columbia Basin	1	448	174	215
Edmonds	370	379	334	842
Everett	0	534	403	
Grays Harbor	2	113	170	
Green River	287	622	304	
Highline	226	447	178	
Lake Washington	0	12	237	
Lower Columbia	8	314	54	
Olympic	0	405	161	
Peninsula	36	337	400	564
Pierce District	117	496	290	960
Renton	0	65	274	
Seattle Central	430	401	148	
Seattle North	268	195	238	
Seattle South	117	171	236	
Seattle Voc Institute	0	0	35	
Shoreline	320	241	205	
Skagit Valley	131	565	176	
So Puget Sound	94	441	123	
Spokane	106	230	344	
Spokane Falls	94	494	84	1,292
Tacoma	207	395	246	496
Walla Walla	0	234	230	1,262
Wenatchee Valley	0	262	126	
Whatcom	70	546	50	
Yakima Valley	24	397	121	
SUM OF COLLEGES	3,410	10,294	6,912	6,243

* Cascadia currently offers only student-funded courses; state-supported students will enroll in Fall 2000.
Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse.
Note: "Contract International" students are a subset of all international students. See page 71 for a count of all international students by college. Bates, Clover Park, and Lake Washington also offer Alternative High School programs for area students as a regular part of their contract effort. The Alternative High School counts are excluded from this table.

NEW AND RETURNING STUDENTS
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1999

	New Students				Returning Students			
	New to College	New Transfer	Total New	% of Total	From Spring**	From Before***	Total Returning	% of Total
Bates	2,364	238	2,602	46%	2,320	684	3,004	54%
Bellevue	975	751	1,726	17%	7,136	1,077	8,213	83%
Bellingham	1,077	602	1,679	43%	1,163	1,033	2,196	57%
Big Bend	624	140	764	36%	934	416	1,350	64%
Cascadia *	0	0	0	----	0	0	0	----
Centralia	841	109	950	30%	1,517	736	2,253	70%
Clark	2,005	368	2,373	27%	5,073	1,462	6,535	73%
Clover Park	2,755	748	3,503	40%	3,375	1,918	5,293	60%
Columbia Basin	1,503	205	1,708	28%	3,282	1,220	4,502	72%
Edmonds	1,414	814	2,228	31%	4,077	938	5,015	69%
Everett	1,902	258	2,160	31%	3,776	1,042	4,818	69%
Grays Harbor	592	46	638	26%	1,261	514	1,775	74%
Green River	2,056	6	2,062	33%	3,460	787	4,247	67%
Highline	1,394	505	1,899	27%	4,449	689	5,138	73%
Lake Washington	1,003	322	1,325	35%	2,044	418	2,462	65%
Lower Columbia	1,079	87	1,166	31%	1,817	745	2,562	69%
Olympic	1,293	488	1,781	29%	3,358	1,019	4,377	71%
Peninsula	735	17	752	26%	1,348	751	2,099	74%
Pierce District	1,737	392	2,129	33%	3,536	833	4,369	67%
Renton	2,014	460	2,474	43%	2,336	959	3,295	57%
Seattle Central	1,921	783	2,704	34%	4,161	1,066	5,227	66%
Seattle North	706	1,056	1,762	29%	3,471	889	4,360	71%
Seattle South	1,295	493	1,788	31%	3,052	847	3,899	69%
Seattle Voc Institute	181	6	187	52%	151	19	170	48%
Shoreline	1,281	1,025	2,306	35%	3,632	694	4,326	65%
Skagit Valley	1,057	382	1,439	29%	2,618	960	3,578	71%
So Puget Sound	987	383	1,370	31%	2,418	685	3,103	69%
Spokane	2,251	416	2,667	36%	3,325	1,458	4,783	64%
Spokane Falls	2,353	507	2,860	28%	5,002	2,177	7,179	72%
Tacoma	1,174	554	1,728	35%	2,604	647	3,251	65%
Walla Walla	852	171	1,023	27%	1,783	945	2,728	73%
Wenatchee Valley	881	145	1,026	33%	1,396	667	2,063	67%
Whatcom	710	469	1,179	32%	1,997	491	2,488	68%
Yakima Valley	1,472	216	1,688	33%	2,319	1,119	3,438	67%
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	44,484	13,162	57,646	32%	94,191	29,905	124,096	68%
FALL 1998 SYSTEM TOTAL	45,593	12,093	57,686		90,892	28,687	119,579	
% Change	-2%	9%	0%		4%	4%	4%	

* Cascadia currently offers only student-funded courses, state-supported students will enroll in Fall 2000.

** Includes students returning from summer as well.

*** Also known as "stop-out" or "stop-by" students.

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, based on Source. Note that former Running Start students who enroll in college after high school graduation are counted as returning students.

FTES BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1999

	Workforce Education	Transfer	Basic Skills as Terminal Goal	Home and Family Life/ Other/Not Specified
Bates	3,264	1	24	961
Bellevue	1,937	3,557	224	879
Bellingham	1,383	1	2	89
Big Bend	634	606	149	48
Cascadia *	0	0	0	0
Centralia	704	596	328	322
Clark	2,138	2,530	466	226
Clover Park	2,970	5	368	170
Columbia Basin	1,076	1,891	975	151
Edmonds	1,546	2,180	433	227
Everett	1,820	1,870	496	178
Grays Harbor	699	619	205	87
Green River	1,712	2,215	804	244
Highline	1,195	2,351	1,066	305
Lake Washington	2,069	31	123	116
Lower Columbia	1,134	701	295	247
Olympic	1,577	2,070	348	199
Peninsula	753	466	60	168
Pierce District	1,568	2,755	269	127
Renton	2,995	116	279	107
Seattle Central	1,854	2,310	603	294
Seattle North	1,770	1,519	94	160
Seattle South	2,367	710	325	152
Seattle Voc Institute	297	0	9	0
Shoreline	1,900	2,535	201	196
Skagit Valley	1,428	1,314	175	194
So Puget Sound	1,304	1,436	34	169
Spokane	3,910	1,415	0	81
Spokane Falls	2,091	2,998	1,045	492
Tacoma	1,239	2,092	424	90
Walla Walla	1,337	805	213	104
Wenatchee Valley	959	950	175	53
Whatcom	549	1,688	133	53
Yakima Valley	1,529	1,308	317	34
SYSTEM TOTAL FTES	53,709	45,642	10,661	6,921

* Cascadia currently offers only student-funded courses, state-supported students will enroll in Fall 2000.
Source: Data Warehouse by Kind of Student
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

STUDENTS BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1999

	Workforce Education	Transfer	Basic Skills as Terminal Goal	Home and Family Life/ Other/Not Specified
Bates	3,669	1	84	1,852
Bellevue	3,027	4,451	439	2,022
Bellingham	2,919	1	5	950
Big Bend	947	662	361	144
Cascadia *	0	0	0	0
Centralia	822	630	545	1,206
Clark	3,387	3,439	1,031	1,051
Clover Park	7,618	14	494	670
Columbia Basin	1,807	2,313	1,436	654
Edmonds	2,632	2,710	1,031	870
Everett	2,779	2,378	969	852
Grays Harbor	953	676	384	400
Green River	2,055	2,522	892	840
Highline	1,722	2,891	1,436	988
Lake Washington	2,793	45	241	708
Lower Columbia	1,618	815	503	792
Olympic	2,274	2,628	611	645
Peninsula	1,250	559	133	909
Pierce District	2,266	3,301	521	410
Renton	4,976	123	308	362
Seattle Central	2,750	3,074	1,189	918
Seattle North	3,285	2,017	205	615
Seattle South	3,822	906	373	586
Seattle Voc Institute	345	0	11	1
Shoreline	2,608	3,016	323	685
Skagit Valley	2,032	1,655	350	980
So Puget Sound	2,154	1,797	69	453
Spokane	5,657	1,658	0	135
Spokane Falls	2,712	3,409	1,314	2,604
Tacoma	1,663	2,609	493	214
Walla Walla	1,765	877	526	583
Wenatchee Valley	1,259	1,075	528	227
Whatcom	967	2,197	346	157
Yakima Valley	2,428	1,465	1,150	83
SYSTEM TOTAL FTES	82,961	55,914	18,301	24,566

* Cascadia currently offers only student-funded courses, state-supported students will enroll in Fall 2000.
Source: Data Warehouse by Kind of Student.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STATUS
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1999

	Full-Time			Part-Time		
	Headcount	FTEs	% of College FTEs	Headcount	FTEs	% of College FTEs
Bates	2,505	3,624	85%	3,101	626	15%
Bellevue	6,089	5,387	82%	3,850	1,212	18%
Bellingham	802	1,096	74%	3,073	380	26%
Big Bend	1,129	1,180	82%	985	257	18%
Cascadia *	0	0	----	0	0	----
Centralia	1,671	1,606	82%	1,532	344	18%
Clark	4,417	3,988	74%	4,491	1,372	26%
Clover Park	1,907	2,514	72%	6,889	999	28%
Columbia Basin	3,689	3,335	81%	2,521	758	19%
Edmonds	3,626	3,256	74%	3,617	1,131	26%
Everett	3,681	3,418	78%	3,297	946	22%
Grays Harbor	1,276	1,268	79%	1,137	343	21%
Green River	4,275	4,377	88%	2,034	598	12%
Highline	4,139	3,940	80%	2,898	977	20%
Lake Washington	1,666	1,808	77%	2,121	531	23%
Lower Columbia	2,104	1,965	83%	1,624	411	17%
Olympic	3,639	3,377	81%	2,519	817	19%
Peninsula	1,120	1,061	73%	1,731	387	27%
Pierce District	4,397	4,023	85%	2,101	696	15%
Renton	2,050	2,649	76%	3,719	850	24%
Seattle Central	4,356	3,960	78%	3,575	1,101	22%
Seattle North	2,805	2,604	73%	3,317	940	27%
Seattle South	2,372	2,468	69%	3,315	1,087	31%
Seattle Voc Institute	251	276	90%	106	30	10%
Shoreline	4,300	4,110	85%	2,332	721	15%
Skagit Valley	2,699	2,494	80%	2,318	618	20%
So Puget Sound	2,638	2,385	81%	1,835	558	19%
Spokane	4,601	4,772	88%	2,849	633	12%
Spokane Falls	5,849	5,675	86%	4,190	951	14%
Tacoma	3,645	3,383	88%	1,334	462	12%
Walla Walla	1,911	2,023	82%	1,840	436	18%
Wenatchee Valley	1,857	1,799	84%	1,232	338	16%
Whatcom	2,203	1,923	79%	1,464	500	21%
Yakima Valley	2,745	2,601	82%	2,381	587	18%
SYSTEM TOTAL	96,414	94,343	81%	85,328	22,593	19%

*Cascadia currently offers only student-funded courses, state-supported students will enroll in Fall 2000.
Source: SBCTC Student MIS/SR1102, Version 3 (College Job Number SR1302J).
Note: Due to the method of counting FTEs per student in variable credit courses, total FTEs for 1999 are slightly different than elsewhere in the report.

NEW STUDENTS BY PLANNED LENGTH OF ENROLLMENT
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1999

	Complete Two-Year Degree	More Than One Year, No Degree	One Year	Two Quarters	One Quarter	Other	Don't Know	% Responding
Bates	415	44	252	33	543	125	123	59%
% of Total Respondents	27%	3%	16%	2%	35%	8%	8%	
Bellevue	269	373	202	52	57	55	272	74%
% of Total Respondents	21%	29%	16%	4%	4%	4%	21%	
Bellingham	198	72	67	35	283	472	166	77%
% of Total Respondents	15%	6%	5%	3%	22%	37%	13%	
Big Bend	264	53	44	10	26	47	198	84%
% of Total Respondents	41%	8%	7%	2%	4%	7%	31%	
Cascadia *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	---
% of Total Respondents	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Centralia	249	59	64	15	47	304	191	98%
% of Total Respondents	27%	6%	7%	2%	5%	33%	21%	
Clark	739	543	159	68	118	102	616	99%
% of Total Respondents	32%	23%	7%	3%	5%	4%	26%	
Clover Park	195	172	287	3	185	658	437	55%
% of Total Respondents	10%	9%	15%	0%	10%	34%	23%	
Columbia Basin	847	295	90	27	47	171	175	97%
% of Total Respondents	51%	18%	5%	2%	3%	10%	11%	
Edmonds	719	302	265	86	118	26	700	99%
% of Total Respondents	32%	14%	12%	4%	5%	1%	32%	
Everett	560	221	162	65	98	197	477	82%
% of Total Respondents	31%	12%	9%	4%	6%	11%	27%	
Grays Harbor	135	52	37	5	21	42	199	77%
% of Total Respondents	27%	11%	8%	1%	4%	9%	41%	
Green River	638	202	224	50	97	469	378	100%
% of Total Respondents	31%	10%	11%	2%	5%	23%	18%	
Highline	762	134	117	41	42	80	282	77%
% of Total Respondents	52%	9%	8%	3%	3%	5%	19%	
Lake Washington	256	71	194	33	58	346	251	91%
% of Total Respondents	21%	6%	16%	3%	5%	29%	21%	
Lower Columbia	261	79	60	26	29	58	219	63%
% of Total Respondents	36%	11%	8%	4%	4%	8%	30%	
Olympic	554	377	137	49	166	91	402	100%
% of Total Respondents	31%	21%	8%	3%	9%	5%	23%	
Peninsula	125	31	44	10	32	16	123	51%
% of Total Respondents	33%	8%	12%	3%	8%	4%	32%	
SYSTEM TOTAL	16,029	5,496	4,771	1,484	3,755	4,879	10,339	81%
% of Total State Students	34%	12%	10%	3%	8%	10%	22%	

NEW STUDENTS BY PLANNED LENGTH OF ENROLLMENT
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1999

	Complete Two-Year Degree	More Than One Year, No Degree	One Year	Two Quarters	One Quarter	Other	Don't Know	% Responding
Pierce District	890	225	163	56	164	78	423	94%
% of Total Respondents	45%	11%	8%	3%	8%	4%	21%	
Renton	348	69	144	103	185	163	332	54%
% of Total Respondents	26%	5%	11%	8%	14%	12%	25%	
Seattle Central	633	219	273	76	215	122	628	80%
% of Total Respondents	29%	10%	13%	4%	10%	6%	29%	
Seattle North	436	153	271	82	144	265	363	97%
% of Total Respondents	25%	9%	16%	5%	8%	15%	21%	
Seattle South	429	135	124	55	107	152	375	77%
% of Total Respondents	31%	10%	9%	4%	8%	11%	27%	
Seattle Voc Institute	108	0	11	4	19	0	34	94%
% of Total Respondents	61%	0%	6%	2%	11%	0%	19%	
Shoreline	717	250	184	88	118	253	266	81%
% of Total Respondents	38%	13%	10%	5%	6%	13%	14%	
Skagit Valley	498	224	112	32	161	66	301	97%
% of Total Respondents	36%	16%	8%	2%	12%	5%	22%	
So Puget Sound	553	90	137	49	89	111	264	94%
% of Total Respondents	43%	7%	11%	4%	7%	9%	20%	
Spokane	950	145	116	52	89	97	178	61%
% of Total Respondents	58%	9%	7%	3%	5%	6%	11%	
Spokane Falls	920	326	201	72	105	90	522	78%
% of Total Respondents	41%	15%	9%	3%	5%	4%	23%	
Tacoma	738	159	138	47	114	98	325	94%
% of Total Respondents	46%	10%	9%	3%	7%	6%	20%	
Walla Walla	370	69	80	49	64	33	149	80%
% of Total Respondents	45%	8%	10%	6%	8%	4%	18%	
Wenatchee Valley	385	118	79	33	43	7	217	86%
% of Total Respondents	44%	13%	9%	4%	5%	1%	25%	
Whatcom	385	97	130	52	66	9	134	74%
% of Total Respondents	44%	11%	15%	6%	8%	1%	15%	
Yakima Valley	483	137	203	26	105	76	619	98%
% of Total Respondents	29%	8%	12%	2%	6%	5%	38%	
SYSTEM TOTAL	16,029	5,496	4,771	1,484	3,755	4,879	10,339	81%
% of Total State Students	34%	12%	10%	3%	8%	10%	22%	

* Cascadia currently offers only student-funded courses, state-supported students will enroll in Fall 2000.
Source: Data Warehouse for student source of new or new transfer (2 or 4) by Plan Attend.

MALE AND FEMALE HEADCOUNT
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1999

	----- Female -----		----- Male -----	
	Headcount	% Reporting Gender	Headcount	% Reporting Gender
Bates	2,286	49%	2,351	51%
Bellevue	5,901	60%	3,960	40%
Bellingham	2,069	53%	1,806	47%
Big Bend	1,167	55%	937	45%
Cascadia *	0	----	0	----
Centralia	1,978	62%	1,201	38%
Clark	5,470	61%	3,436	39%
Clover Park	4,741	57%	3,592	43%
Columbia Basin	3,311	54%	2,838	46%
Edmonds	4,300	59%	2,938	41%
Everett	4,224	62%	2,550	38%
Grays Harbor	1,525	64%	853	36%
Green River	3,570	57%	2,738	43%
Highline	4,123	63%	2,425	37%
Lake Washington	2,418	64%	1,369	36%
Lower Columbia	2,087	56%	1,631	44%
Olympic	3,424	56%	2,722	44%
Peninsula	1,828	65%	999	35%
Pierce District	3,984	61%	2,514	39%
Renton	2,580	45%	3,104	55%
Seattle Central	4,534	59%	3,179	41%
Seattle North	3,469	58%	2,501	42%
Seattle South	2,177	38%	3,494	62%
Seattle Voc Institute	256	74%	89	26%
Shoreline	3,821	59%	2,675	41%
Skagit Valley	3,056	61%	1,960	39%
So Puget Sound	2,505	60%	1,667	40%
Spokane	3,019	43%	4,042	57%
Spokane Falls	5,456	61%	3,435	39%
Tacoma	3,052	61%	1,918	39%
Walla Walla	2,191	58%	1,560	42%
Wenatchee Valley	1,749	57%	1,338	43%
Whatcom	2,039	56%	1,626	44%
Yakima Valley	3,132	61%	1,992	39%
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	101,442	57%	75,440	43%
SYSTEM TOTAL INCLUDING PRORATED UNREPORTED	104,229	57%	77,513	43%

* Cascadia currently offers only student-funded courses, state-supported students will enroll in Fall 2000.
Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1102, Version 3 (College Job Number SR1302J).
Note: Excludes 4,860 students not reporting gender.

STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1999

	Workforce Education	Transfer	Basic Skills as Final Goal	Home & Family Life/ Other/Not Specified	Total Students with Disabilities Headcount	% of All Students
Bates	258		21	9	288	5.1%
Bellevue	170	215	16	76	477	4.8%
Bellingham	135	1		5	141	3.6%
Big Bend	60	38	14	4	116	5.5%
Cascadia *	0	0	0	0	0	---
Centralia	72	24	53	26	175	5.5%
Clark	198	130	43	79	450	5.1%
Clover Park	258		4	7	269	3.1%
Columbia Basin	94	104	43	11	252	4.1%
Edmonds	195	112	29	19	355	4.9%
Everett	101	66	8	17	192	2.8%
Grays Harbor	107	42	52	19	220	9.1%
Green River	119	94	25	12	250	4.0%
Highline	142	140	439	22	743	10.6%
Lake Washington	99		1	1	101	2.7%
Lower Columbia	128	40	38	29	235	6.3%
Olympic	208	143	61	17	429	7.0%
Peninsula	100	33	6	9	148	5.2%
Pierce District	151	147	10	12	320	4.9%
Renton	62	2	1	2	67	1.2%
Seattle Central	116	120	50	12	298	3.8%
Seattle North	45	16	4	5	70	1.1%
Seattle South	71	25	17	4	117	2.1%
Seattle Voc Institute	1				1	0.3%
Shoreline	106	85		7	198	3.0%
Skagit Valley	134	67	3	5	209	4.2%
So Puget Sound	144	55	6	17	222	5.0%
Spokane	206	70		5	281	3.8%
Spokane Falls	324	189	81	134	728	7.3%
Tacoma	124	147	51	12	334	6.7%
Walla Walla	24	22	68	7	121	3.2%
Wenatchee Valley	37	33	6	6	82	2.7%
Whatcom	52	95	22	5	174	4.7%
Yakima Valley	131	81	31	2	245	4.8%
SYSTEM TOTAL WITH DISABILITIES	4,172	2,336	1,203	597	8,308	4.6%
% of Total with Disabilities	50%	28%	14%	7%		

* Cascadia currently offers only student-funded courses; state-supported students will enroll in Fall 2000.
Source: Data Warehouse by "Kind of Student" for those with "Disability" = Y excluding sheltered workshops.

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ALL STUDENTS BY RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1999

	Latino/ Hispanic	Non-Hispanic: Asian/ Pacific Islander	Non-Hispanic: African American	Non-Hispanic: Native American	Non-Hispanic: Other	Non-Hispanic: White	Of Color	% Race/ Ethnic Reported	International
Bates	151	226	281	89	59	3,142	20.4%	71%	5
Bellevue	283	1,516	350	86	159	7,248	24.8%	97%	13
Bellingham	213	87	36	68	42	2,999	12.9%	89%	8
Big Bend	498	31	32	36	6	1,378	30.4%	94%	1
Cascadia *	0	0	0	0	0	0	----	----	0
Centralia	283	39	11	57	15	2,697	13.1%	97%	0
Clark	408	497	150	109	49	7,647	13.7%	100%	10
Clover Park	198	473	479	75	12	5,261	19.0%	74%	1
Columbia Basin	1,540	245	78	53	2	4,168	31.5%	98%	3
Edmonds	525	962	268	89	45	5,274	26.4%	99%	6
Everett	344	437	76	152	200	4,204	22.3%	79%	67
Grays Harbor	177	49	16	131	13	1,908	16.8%	95%	8
Green River	501	398	184	93	100	5,027	20.2%	100%	6
Highline	364	970	573	87	266	3,784	37.4%	86%	11
Lake Washington	214	474	61	25	567	2,385	36.0%	100%	61
Lower Columbia	247	108	29	99	8	3,043	13.9%	95%	0
Olympic	335	538	214	132	279	4,626	24.5%	100%	12
Peninsula	45	48	32	131	12	1,649	14.0%	67%	1
Pierce District	472	742	517	96	185	4,219	32.3%	96%	1
Renton	221	690	396	54	7	3,819	26.4%	90%	11
Seattle Central	824	1,477	1,012	98	144	3,823	48.2%	93%	18
Seattle North	271	900	386	58	110	3,600	32.4%	87%	28
Seattle South	276	1,072	448	72	235	3,176	39.8%	93%	22
Seattle Voc Institute	16	75	180	14	3	57	83.5%	97%	0
Shoreline	258	927	283	74	138	4,298	28.1%	90%	14
Skagit Valley	511	202	88	72	45	4,089	18.3%	100%	10
So Puget Sound	187	366	115	77	113	3,166	21.3%	90%	0
Spokane	147	157	189	205	92	6,075	11.5%	93%	39
Spokane Falls	275	360	188	272	152	7,396	14.4%	86%	2
Tacoma	243	488	587	116	3	3,386	29.8%	97%	5
Walla Walla	678	46	28	31	17	2,745	22.6%	95%	12
Wenatchee Valley	673	43	11	134	24	2,087	29.8%	97%	10
Whatcom	216	173	71	64	32	2,867	16.2%	93%	0
Yakima Valley	2,025	72	69	176	33	2,746	46.4%	100%	3
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	13,619	14,888	7,438	3,125	3,167	123,989	25.4%	91%	388
% of Total Reporting	8.2%	9.0%	4.5%	1.9%	1.9%	74.6%			

* Cascadia currently offers only student-funded courses, state-supported students will enroll in Fall 2000.
Source: SBCTC SMIS Database

TRANSFER STUDENTS BY RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1999

	Non-Hispanic								
	Latino/ Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	African American	Native American	Other	White	Of Color	% Race/ Ethnic Reported	Inter-national
Bates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0%	0
Bellevue	109	689	179	41	82	3,258	25.2%	98%	3
Bellingham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0%	0
Big Bend	101	10	10	11	3	514	20.8%	98%	1
Cascadia *	0	0	0	0	0	0	----	----	0
Centralia	14	11	5	11	6	582	7.5%	100%	0
Clark	101	200	64	36	23	3,007	12.4%	100%	3
Clover Park	1	0	3	0	0	8	33.3%	0%	0
Columbia Basin	258	61	29	25	2	1,934	16.2%	100%	3
Edmonds	126	322	108	34	28	2,072	23.0%	99%	2
Everett	61	106	37	52	35	1,697	14.6%	85%	42
Grays Harbor	18	19	7	33	3	587	12.0%	100%	8
Green River	137	133	70	43	26	2,110	16.2%	100%	3
Highline	128	487	271	50	114	1,667	38.6%	94%	7
Lake Washington	4	11	3	0	6	20	54.5%	100%	1
Lower Columbia	9	37	6	11	2	737	8.1%	98%	0
Olympic	86	248	105	41	112	2,030	22.6%	100%	2
Peninsula	5	10	13	31	3	451	12.1%	92%	0
Pierce District	189	326	276	53	129	2,269	30.0%	98%	0
Renton	7	26	21	1		54	50.5%	89%	1
Seattle Central	213	510	407	42	62	1,728	41.7%	96%	4
Seattle North	103	377	156	29	37	1,190	37.1%	95%	15
Seattle South	43	286	111	17	56	371	58.0%	98%	0
Seattle Voc Institute	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0
Shoreline	114	454	114	33	69	1,941	28.8%	91%	6
Skagit Valley	85	65	43	34	19	1,408	14.9%	100%	1
So Puget Sound	95	136	49	37	58	1,335	21.9%	95%	0
Spokane	49	64	54	47	20	1,413	14.2%	100%	3
Spokane Falls	98	94	55	97	41	3,007	11.4%	100%	1
Tacoma	129	283	281	51	1	1,782	29.5%	97%	2
Walla Walla	70	15	9	6	6	761	12.2%	100%	8
Wenatchee Valley	98	13	7	42	8	894	15.8%	99%	3
Whatcom	73	88	41	35	20	1,906	11.9%	98%	0
Yakima Valley	366	23	32	52	16	976	33.4%	100%	0
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	2,890	5,104	2,566	995	987	41,709	23.1%	97%	119
% Of Total Reporting	5.3%	9.4%	4.7%	1.8%	1.8%	76.9%			

* Cascadia currently offers only student-funded courses, state-supported students will enroll in Fall 2000.
Source: SBCTC SMIS Database.

WORKFORCE EDUCATION STUDENTS BY RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1999

	Latino/ Hispanic	Non-Hispanic: Asian/ Pacific Islander	Non-Hispanic: African American	Non-Hispanic: Native American	Non-Hispanic: Other	White	Of Color	% Race/ Ethnic Reported
Bates	99	154	186	59	47	2,006	21.4%	70%
Bellevue	74	410	112	24	35	2,299	22.2%	98%
Bellingham	147	66	25	52	33	2,322	12.2%	91%
Big Bend	197	11	16	16	3	643	27.4%	94%
Cascadia *	0	0	0	0	0	0	----	----
Centralia	21	8	2	15	5	762	6.3%	99%
Clark	145	157	63	44	16	2,950	12.6%	100%
Clover Park	98	339	399	68	11	4,586	16.6%	72%
Columbia Basin	235	55	28	22		1,389	19.7%	96%
Edmonds	179	281	96	41	11	1,993	23.4%	99%
Everett	97	117	29	68	44	1,756	16.8%	77%
Grays Harbor	39	11	5	44	5	818	11.3%	97%
Green River	107	104	55	42	28	1,717	16.4%	100%
Highline	51	251	152	15	67	1,017	34.5%	90%
Lake Washington	126	350	55	25	311	1,867	31.7%	100%
Lower Columbia	76	41	14	39	3	1,390	11.1%	97%
Olympic	70	176	64	54	106	1,795	20.8%	100%
Peninsula	28	25	16	79	5	766	16.6%	74%
Pierce District	208	271	203	28	47	1,453	34.3%	98%
Renton	149	562	321	47	4	3,395	24.2%	90%
Seattle Central	295	469	354	35	41	1,385	46.3%	94%
Seattle North	145	447	199	25	63	1,923	31.4%	86%
Seattle South	163	584	274	47	136	2,324	34.1%	93%
Seattle Voc Institute	16	68	177	13	3	56	83.2%	97%
Shoreline	110	329	116	32	49	1,724	26.9%	91%
Skagit Valley	230	99	38	33	20	1,606	20.7%	100%
So Puget Sound	80	194	60	35	47	1,521	21.5%	90%
Spokane	95	88	132	156	70	4,565	10.6%	91%
Spokane Falls	89	167	53	84	25	2,220	15.8%	97%
Tacoma	76	134	201	36	1	1,175	27.6%	98%
Walla Walla	278	24	16	16	8	1,351	20.2%	96%
Wenatchee Valley	253	18	1	54	6	894	27.1%	98%
Whatcom	54	38	24	11	5	741	15.1%	90%
Yakima Valley	798	33	31	84	14	1,464	39.6%	100%
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	4,828	6,081	3,517	1,443	1,269	57,873	22.8%	91%
% of Total Reporting	6.4%	8.1%	4.7%	1.9%	1.7%	77.2%		

* Cascadia currently offers only student-funded courses, state-supported students will enroll in Fall 2000.
Source: SBCTC SMIS Database.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

STUDENTS WITH BASIC SKILLS AS FINAL GOAL BY RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1999

	Latino/ Hispanic	Non-Hispanic: Asian/ Pacific Islander	Non-Hispanic: African American	Non-Hispanic: Native American	Non-Hispanic: Other	White	Of Color	% Race/ Ethnic Reported
Bates	8	11	16	5	0	43	48%	99%
Bellevue	56	168	9	1	10	127	66%	85%
Bellingham	0	1	0	0	0	4	20%	100%
Big Bend	176	8	6	8	0	121	62%	88%
Cascadia *	0	0	0	0	0	0	----	----
Centralia	198	10	1	11	1	278	44%	92%
Clark	137	97	14	22	7	737	27%	98%
Clover Park	78	77	39	4	1	235	46%	88%
Columbia Basin	990	108	18	2	0	311	78%	100%
Edmonds	159	274	45	4	3	537	47%	99%
Everett	170	200	9	26	115	272	66%	82%
Grays Harbor	118	17	3	48	4	179	51%	96%
Green River	229	119	50	4	41	449	50%	100%
Highline	166	179	114	15	56	724	42%	87%
Lake Washington	76	55	1	0	47	62	74%	100%
Lower Columbia	148	21	7	28	1	291	41%	99%
Olympic	166	78	31	26	38	257	57%	98%
Peninsula	12	6	2	7	3	55	35%	64%
Pierce District	58	124	23	8	2	213	50%	82%
Renton	55	74	33	5	3	125	58%	96%
Seattle Central	290	420	204	14	28	132	88%	92%
Seattle North	14	31	18	0	5	52	57%	59%
Seattle South	55	171	56	2	34	40	89%	96%
Seattle Voc Institute	0	6	3	1	0	1	91%	100%
Shoreline	19	92	36	4	17	127	57%	91%
Skagit Valley	169	21	3	3	3	148	57%	99%
So Puget Sound	2	10	3	3	0	21	46%	57%
Spokane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Spokane Falls	70	73	73	77	4	969	23%	96%
Tacoma	30	54	88	27	1	271	42%	96%
Walla Walla	299	3	0	6	2	208	60%	98%
Wenatchee Valley	302	9	1	37	5	125	74%	91%
Whatcom	75	42	3	18	5	134	52%	80%
Yakima Valley	844	15	5	37	3	245	79%	100%
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	5,169	2,574	914	453	439	7,493	56%	93%
% of Total Reporting	30.3%	15.1%	5.4%	2.7%	2.6%	44.0%		

* Cascadia currently offers only student-funded courses, state-supported students will enroll in Fall 2000.
Source: SBCTC SMIS Database.

STUDENTS BY IMMIGRANT STATUS
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1999

	Immigrant Status	Refugee Status	Temporary Status	Total	% of All Students
Bates	60	67	1	128	2.3%
Bellevue	975	99	34	1,108	11.1%
Bellingham	151	57	12	220	5.7%
Big Bend	212	22	2	236	11.2%
Cascadia *	0	0	0	0	---
Centralia	26	3		29	0.9%
Clark	469	721		1,190	13.4%
Clover Park	2			2	0.0%
Columbia Basin	745	7	219	971	15.6%
Edmonds	1,010	325	2	1,337	18.5%
Everett	522	260	3	785	11.2%
Grays Harbor	153			153	6.3%
Green River	302	164		466	7.4%
Highline	779	433		1,212	17.2%
Lake Washington	524	44		568	15.0%
Lower Columbia	7	5		12	0.3%
Olympic	169	7		176	2.9%
Peninsula	120		1	121	4.2%
Pierce District	223	5	1	229	3.5%
Renton	397	111	1	509	8.8%
Seattle Central	1,529	429	14	1,972	24.9%
Seattle North	671	51	3	725	11.8%
Seattle South	920	228	2	1,150	20.2%
Seattle Voc Institute	93	7	1	101	28.3%
Shoreline	785	114	24	923	13.9%
Skagit Valley	255	11		266	5.3%
So Puget Sound	142	24	1	167	3.7%
Spokane	141	22	2	165	2.2%
Spokane Falls	314	478	1	793	7.9%
Tacoma	265	75	2	342	6.9%
Walla Walla	415	8		423	11.3%
Wenatchee Valley	247	30	4	281	9.1%
Whatcom	141	6	4	151	4.1%
Yakima Valley	216	1	18	235	4.6%
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	12,980	3,814	352	17,146	9.4%
% of Total State Students	7.1%	2.1%	0.2%	9.4%	

* Cascadia currently offers only student-funded courses, state-supported students will enroll in Fall 2000.
Source: Data Warehouse by Citizenship Status.

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STUDENT MEDIAN AGE
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1999

	No Date of Birth Reported	MEDIAN AGE** Male	Female	All Students
Bates	256	31.0	33.2	32.4
Bellevue	11	21.4	26.5	23.4
Bellingham	166	30.3	32.6	31.4
Big Bend	24	22.9	27.1	24.8
Cascadia*	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Centralia	45	25.1	30.0	28.4
Clark	39	23.6	27.4	25.5
Clover Park	719	40.8	39.0	39.7
Columbia Basin	94	24.1	27.4	25.6
Edmonds	7	24.6	29.4	27.6
Everett	90	26.5	29.9	28.7
Grays Harbor	33	23.4	31.1	28.7
Green River	0	22.0	26.5	23.8
Highline	69	23.9	26.2	25.8
Lake Washington	61	30.2	34.3	33.2
Lower Columbia	102	25.0	27.9	26.7
Olympic	4	25.3	27.9	26.5
Peninsula	38	30.2	37.9	36.3
Pierce District	21	23.3	25.7	24.6
Renton	188	31.2	34.3	32.5
Seattle Central	46	27.0	27.1	27.1
Seattle North	48	29.2	32.9	31.4
Seattle South	77	31.0	32.0	31.3
Seattle Voc Institute	1	33.6	30.6	30.7
Shoreline	47	21.8	24.2	23.0
Skagit Valley	11	25.1	31.1	29.0
So Puget Sound	2	23.5	25.7	24.9
Spokane	74	28.4	25.5	27.1
Spokane Falls	75	23.0	29.4	28.2
Tacoma	35	24.3	26.6	25.6
Walla Walla	141	25.1	29.5	27.7
Wenatchee Valley	9	24.1	26.3	25.2
Whatcom	19	21.7	22.7	22.0
Yakima Valley	10	24.0	26.4	25.4
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT NOT REPORTED	2,562			
MEDIAN AGE		25.8	29.0	27.7

* Cascadia currently offers only student-funded courses, state-supported students will enroll in Fall 2000.
** Median Age: Half the students are older and half are younger than the median age. Median age was calculated only for those reporting birth dates.
Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1102, Version 3 (College Job Number SR1302J).

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF STUDENTS NEW TO COLLEGE
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1999

	Less Than High School	GED, No College	High School Diploma, No College	Some College, No Degree	Associate Degree and Higher	Other	% Responding
Bates	95	113	436	373	234	44	50%
% of Total Respondents	7%	9%	34%	29%	18%	3%	
Bellevue	44	33	393	371	413	33	75%
% of Total Respondents	3%	3%	31%	29%	32%	3%	
Bellingham	136	76	387	344	329	42	78%
% of Total Respondents	10%	6%	29%	26%	25%	3%	
Big Bend	134	57	266	95	34	51	83%
% of Total Respondents	21%	9%	42%	15%	5%	8%	
Cascadia	0	0	0	0	0	0	----
% of Total Respondents	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Centralia	139	37	342	91	45	274	98%
% of Total Respondents	15%	4%	37%	10%	5%	30%	
Clark	356	76	1,269	390	171	83	99%
% of Total Respondents	15%	3%	54%	17%	7%	4%	
Clover Park	258	152	590	621	576	247	70%
% of Total Respondents	11%	6%	24%	25%	24%	10%	
Columbia Basin	456	56	692	149	72	217	96%
% of Total Respondents	28%	3%	42%	9%	4%	13%	
Edmonds	330	98	924	454	393	18	100%
% of Total Respondents	15%	4%	42%	20%	18%	1%	
Everett	276	99	723	336	179	173	83%
% of Total Respondents	15%	6%	40%	19%	10%	10%	
Grays Harbor	131	26	247	60	25	4	77%
% of Total Respondents	27%	5%	50%	12%	5%	1%	
Green River	236	80	765	306	188	482	100%
% of Total Respondents	11%	4%	37%	15%	9%	23%	
Highline	191	59	706	338	114	60	77%
% of Total Respondents	13%	4%	48%	23%	8%	4%	
Lake Washington	40	43	233	182	322	389	91%
% of Total Respondents	3%	4%	19%	15%	27%	32%	
Lower Columbia	175	59	365	84	21	28	63%
% of Total Respondents	24%	8%	50%	11%	3%	4%	
Olympic	325	61	814	362	175	39	100%
% of Total Respondents	18%	3%	46%	20%	10%	2%	
Peninsula	53	44	149	83	41	11	51%
% of Total Respondents	14%	12%	39%	22%	11%	3%	
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	6,372	2,614	18,819	9,488	6,009	3,523	81%
% of Total State Students	13.6%	5.6%	40.2%	20.3%	12.8%	7.5%	

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EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF STUDENTS NEW TO COLLEGE
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1999

	Less Than High School	GED, No College	High School Diploma, No College	Some College, No Degree	Associate Degree and Higher	Other	% Responding
Pierce District	245	141	1,014	401	138	61	94%
% of Total Respondents	12%	7%	51%	20%	7%	3%	
Renton	172	114	421	305	239	87	54%
% of Total Respondents	13%	9%	31%	23%	18%	7%	
Seattle Central	320	117	755	520	356	76	79%
% of Total Respondents	15%	5%	35%	24%	17%	4%	
Seattle North	70	54	371	408	487	324	97%
% of Total Respondents	4%	3%	22%	24%	28%	19%	
Seattle South	202	100	465	270	262	76	77%
% of Total Respondents	15%	7%	34%	20%	19%	6%	
Seattle Voc Institute	26	19	71	43	15	1	94%
% of Total Respondents	15%	11%	41%	25%	9%	1%	
Shoreline	123	67	806	418	202	260	81%
% of Total Respondents	7%	4%	43%	22%	11%	14%	
Skagit Valley	197	81	579	292	167	74	97%
% of Total Respondents	14%	6%	42%	21%	12%	5%	
So Puget Sound	131	94	542	292	145	90	94%
% of Total Respondents	10%	7%	42%	23%	11%	7%	
Spokane	32	203	811	352	139	94	61%
% of Total Respondents	2%	12%	50%	22%	9%	6%	
Spokane Falls	355	145	1,075	402	139	51	76%
% of Total Respondents	16%	7%	50%	19%	6%	2%	
Tacoma	197	114	663	425	137	60	92%
% of Total Respondents	12%	7%	42%	27%	9%	4%	
Walla Walla	147	32	325	138	40	33	70%
% of Total Respondents	21%	4%	45%	19%	6%	5%	
Wenatchee Valley	167	62	505	104	33	7	86%
% of Total Respondents	19%	7%	58%	12%	4%	1%	
Whatcom	43	36	391	333	63	6	74%
% of Total Respondents	5%	4%	45%	38%	7%	1%	
Yakima Valley	570	66	724	146	115	28	98%
% of Total Respondents	35%	4%	44%	9%	7%	2%	
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	6,372	2,614	18,819	9,488	6,009	3,523	81%
% of Total State Students	13.6%	5.6%	40.2%	20.3%	12.8%	7.5%	

* Cascadia currently offers only student-funded courses, state-supported students will enroll in Fall 2000.
Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, for student source of new or new transfer (2 or 4) by prior education.

STUDENT FAMILY STATUS
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1999

	Single with Children	% of Total Responding	Couple with Children	% of Total Responding	Students Without Children	% of Total Responding	% Reporting Family Status
Bates	433	11%	1,508	38%	1,990	51%	70%
Bellevue	552	6%	2,249	25%	6,147	69%	90%
Bellingham	327	10%	997	30%	2,023	60%	86%
Big Bend	224	12%	525	29%	1,065	59%	86%
Cascadia *	0	----	0	----	0	----	----
Centralia	321	11%	552	18%	2,161	71%	95%
Clark	872	10%	2,292	26%	5,643	64%	99%
Clover Park	768	13%	2,153	37%	2,901	50%	66%
Columbia Basin	633	11%	1,457	24%	3,869	65%	96%
Edmonds	643	9%	1,689	23%	4,879	68%	100%
Everett	587	10%	1,387	24%	3,871	66%	84%
Grays Harbor	294	16%	411	22%	1,145	62%	77%
Green River	383	6%	1,298	21%	4,593	73%	99%
Highline	541	10%	930	17%	4,046	73%	78%
Lake Washington	255	7%	1,205	34%	2,041	58%	92%
Lower Columbia	425	15%	554	20%	1,788	65%	74%
Olympic	683	11%	2,001	33%	3,447	56%	100%
Peninsula	209	12%	392	22%	1,214	67%	64%
Pierce District	597	10%	1,378	23%	4,036	67%	93%
Renton	459	12%	1,034	27%	2,275	60%	65%
Seattle Central	657	10%	1,250	18%	4,892	72%	86%
Seattle North	323	5%	1,243	21%	4,319	73%	96%
Seattle South	392	8%	1,339	29%	2,904	63%	82%
Seattle Voc Institute	103	31%	59	18%	175	52%	94%
Shoreline	280	5%	494	9%	4,991	87%	87%
Skagit Valley	460	9%	1,123	23%	3,366	68%	99%
So Puget Sound	425	10%	929	22%	2,891	68%	95%
Spokane	759	14%	1,028	19%	3,557	67%	72%
Spokane Falls	887	12%	1,451	19%	5,222	69%	75%
Tacoma	633	13%	800	17%	3,302	70%	95%
Walla Walla	446	14%	699	22%	1,983	63%	83%
Wenatchee Valley	380	13%	723	25%	1,770	62%	93%
Whatcom	183	7%	298	11%	2,272	83%	75%
Yakima Valley	787	16%	1,389	27%	2,878	57%	99%
SYSTEM TOTAL	15,921	10%	36,837	24%	103,656	66%	86%

* Cascadia currently offers only student-funded courses, state-supported students will enroll in Fall 2000.
Source: Data Warehouse by Family Status.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT STATUS WHILE ENROLLED
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1999

	Full-Time Work	% of Total Resp.	Part-Time Work	% of Total Resp.	Seeking Employ-ment	% of Total Resp.	Out of Labor Force	% of Total Resp.	% Reporting
Bates	1,488	38%	678	17%	643	16%	1,159	29%	71%
Bellevue	2,621	29%	2,952	33%	1,256	14%	2,157	24%	90%
Bellingham	1,574	48%	641	19%	374	11%	713	22%	85%
Big Bend	424	23%	426	23%	404	22%	565	31%	86%
Cascadia *	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	---
Centralia	423	14%	634	21%	646	21%	1,348	44%	95%
Clark	2,510	29%	2,394	27%	1,773	20%	2,126	24%	99%
Clover Park	3,362	54%	683	11%	775	12%	1,433	23%	71%
Columbia Basin	1,830	31%	1,403	24%	1,216	20%	1,521	25%	96%
Edmonds	1,980	27%	1,984	28%	1,372	19%	1,877	26%	100%
Everett	1,361	23%	1,382	23%	1,103	19%	2,097	35%	85%
Grays Harbor	245	13%	456	25%	587	32%	571	31%	77%
Green River	1,254	20%	1,844	29%	1,026	16%	2,155	34%	100%
Highline	1,511	27%	1,667	30%	1,154	20%	1,304	23%	80%
Lake Washington	811	23%	624	18%	469	13%	1,617	46%	93%
Lower Columbia	505	18%	725	26%	708	25%	844	30%	75%
Olympic	1,964	32%	1,405	23%	1,247	20%	1,491	24%	99%
Peninsula	254	14%	401	22%	610	33%	584	32%	65%
Pierce District	1,659	27%	1,952	32%	1,103	18%	1,344	22%	93%
Renton	1,647	43%	541	14%	862	22%	811	21%	67%
Seattle Central	2,112	31%	2,086	30%	1,258	18%	1,468	21%	87%
Seattle North	1,779	30%	1,469	25%	770	13%	1,843	31%	96%
Seattle South	2,068	45%	864	19%	779	17%	924	20%	82%
Seattle Voc Institute	61	18%	71	21%	136	40%	70	21%	95%
Shoreline	1,138	20%	2,189	38%	887	15%	1,563	27%	87%
Skagit Valley	1,199	24%	1,089	22%	861	17%	1,803	36%	99%
South Puget Sound	1,097	26%	1,178	28%	865	20%	1,113	26%	95%
Spokane	1,227	22%	1,895	34%	1,091	20%	1,338	24%	75%
Spokane Falls	1,518	20%	2,381	31%	1,460	19%	2,212	29%	75%
Tacoma	1,119	24%	1,440	30%	1,150	24%	1,029	22%	95%
Walla Walla	530	17%	918	30%	798	26%	865	28%	83%
Wenatchee Valley	677	24%	946	33%	633	22%	612	21%	93%
Whatcom	564	20%	1,455	51%	494	17%	366	13%	79%
Yakima Valley	1,394	28%	1,303	26%	1,064	21%	1,301	26%	99%
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	43,906	28%	42,076	27%	29,574	19%	42,224	27%	87%

* Cascadia currently offers only student-funded courses, state-supported students will enroll in Fall 2000.
Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse by Kind of Student.

FTES BY ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL, BASIC SKILLS AND DEVELOPMENTAL STUDIES
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1999

	Academic: Transfer & Vocational Support	Vocational	Basic Skills	Develop-mental Studies	Total FTEs
Bates	45	4,110	65	31	4,251
Bellevue	3,957	1,705	233	703	6,598
Bellingham		1,388	83	5	1,476
Big Bend	507	561	177	191	1,436
Cascadia *	0	0	0	0	0
Centralia	805	621	371	152	1,949
Clark	2,518	1,459	630	753	5,360
Clover Park	39	2,981	416	75	3,511
Columbia Basin	1,769	947	981	392	4,089
Edmonds	1,982	1,288	611	503	4,384
Everett	1,777	1,391	613	582	4,363
Grays Harbor	632	500	273	204	1,609
Green River	2,260	1,062	970	682	4,974
Highline	2,184	1,133	1,084	515	4,916
Lake Washington	97	1,852	280	109	2,338
Lower Columbia	911	756	520	188	2,375
Olympic	1,920	1,328	423	520	4,191
Peninsula	583	587	128	150	1,448
Pierce District	2,333	1,122	489	774	4,719
Renton	107	2,687	658	46	3,498
Seattle Central	2,061	1,303	1,162	530	5,056
Seattle North	1,364	1,423	361	391	3,539
Seattle South	549	1,967	781	257	3,555
Seattle Voc Institute		182	124		306
Shoreline	2,699	1,453	279	400	4,831
Skagit Valley	1,393	1,076	278	365	3,111
So Puget Sound	1,204	1,119	226	394	2,942
Spokane	1,531	3,290		584	5,405
Spokane Falls	2,825	1,407	1,727	665	6,624
Tacoma	1,653	884	638	665	3,839
Walla Walla	774	1,128	338	218	2,457
Wenatchee Valley	989	665	235	248	2,137
Whatcom	1,603	375	182	264	2,423
Yakima Valley	1,272	1,020	458	437	3,187
SYSTEM TOTAL FTES	44,344	44,769	15,792	11,993	116,898
% of Total	38%	38%	14%	10%	

* Cascadia currently offers only student-funded courses; state-supported students will enroll in Fall 2000.
Source: Data Warehouse by Institutional Intent Recat.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

FTES BY ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL, BASIC SKILLS AND DEVELOPMENTAL STUDIES CONTRACT SUPPORTED FALL 1999

	Academic: Transfer & Vocational Support	Vocational	Basic Skills	Develop-mental Studies	Total FTEs
Bates	6	537	37	13	593
Bellevue	789	340	88	61	1,279
Bellingham	0	81	0	0	81
Big Bend	84	26	71	1	182
Cascadia *	0	0	0	0	0
Centralia	180	129	189	4	502
Clark	331	63	40	16	450
Clover Park	0	203	5	5	213
Columbia Basin	335	74	108	0	517
Edmonds	707	546	574	83	1,910
Everett	369	72	44	0	485
Grays Harbor	65	9	1	0	75
Green River	678	206	0	159	1,044
Highline	427	125	0	25	578
Lake Washington	20	240	45	34	340
Lower Columbia	193	37	0	18	248
Olympic	325	28	0	0	353
Peninsula	277	153	246	19	695
Pierce District	1,462	757	273	215	2,708
Renton	7	183	214	37	441
Seattle Central	597	143	44	29	813
Seattle North	251	171	14	158	594
Seattle South	150	283	139	42	614
Seattle Voc Institute	0	292	12	0	304
Shoreline	356	328	6	73	764
Skagit Valley	457	159	2	30	648
So Puget Sound	298	62	25	33	418
Spokane	240	131	0	7	378
Spokane Falls	478	624	530	8	1,641
Tacoma	425	154	146	89	815
Walla Walla	253	402	346	43	1,044
Wenatchee Valley	198	12	7	0	218
Whatcom	390	47	55	14	506
Yakima Valley	301	81	156	1	539
SYSTEM TOTAL FTES	10,650	6,701	3,418	1,219	21,988
% of Total	48%	30%	16%	6%	

* Cascadia currently offers only student-funded courses, state-supported students will enroll in Fall 2000.
Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse. Based on Institutional Intent Recat for Kind of Enrollment (Student Class Table).
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

DAY AND EVENING FTES AND DAY-ON-CAMPUS
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1999

	Day FTEs		Evening FTEs		Day-On Campus	% of Total
	FTEs	% of Total	FTEs	% of Total	FTEs	FTEs
Bates	4,059	95.5%	192	4.5%	2,171	51.1%
Bellevue	5,044	76.5%	1,554	23.5%	4,722	71.6%
Bellingham	1,106	74.9%	371	25.1%	1,026	69.5%
Big Bend	1,207	84.1%	229	15.9%	1,130	78.7%
Cascadia	0	---	0	---	0	---
Centralia	1,656	85.0%	292	15.0%	1,289	66.1%
Clark	4,344	81.1%	1,016	18.9%	3,848	71.8%
Clover Park	3,197	91.0%	314	9.0%	2,127	60.6%
Columbia Basin	2,845	69.6%	1,244	30.4%	2,341	57.3%
Edmonds	3,432	78.3%	952	21.7%	2,968	67.7%
Everett	3,109	71.3%	1,254	28.7%	2,853	65.4%
Grays Harbor	1,349	83.8%	260	16.2%	1,100	68.3%
Green River	3,867	77.7%	1,107	22.3%	3,126	62.8%
Highline	3,866	78.7%	1,049	21.3%	3,138	63.8%
Lake Washington	1,943	83.1%	395	16.9%	1,768	75.6%
Lower Columbia	1,959	82.5%	416	17.5%	1,749	73.6%
Olympic	2,853	68.1%	1,338	31.9%	2,187	52.2%
Peninsula	1,110	76.6%	339	23.4%	859	59.3%
Pierce District	3,425	72.6%	1,293	27.4%	2,244	47.6%
Renton	2,658	76.0%	840	24.0%	2,164	61.9%
Seattle Central	4,141	81.9%	915	18.1%	3,874	76.6%
Seattle North	2,635	74.5%	904	25.5%	2,376	67.2%
Seattle South	2,316	65.2%	1,239	34.8%	1,932	54.4%
Seattle Voc Institute	278	90.8%	28	9.2%	274	89.6%
Shoreline	4,178	86.5%	653	13.5%	3,949	81.7%
Skagit Valley	2,482	79.8%	629	20.2%	1,642	52.8%
So Puget Sound	2,167	73.6%	776	26.4%	2,080	70.7%
Spokane	4,863	90.0%	542	10.0%	4,211	77.9%
Spokane Falls	5,791	87.4%	833	12.6%	3,563	53.8%
Tacoma	3,149	82.0%	690	18.0%	2,585	67.3%
Walla Walla	2,133	86.8%	324	13.2%	1,699	69.1%
Wenatchee Valley	1,726	80.8%	411	19.2%	1,325	62.0%
Whatcom	1,924	79.4%	499	20.6%	1,852	76.4%
Yakima Valley	2,616	82.1%	571	17.9%	2,089	65.6%
SYSTEM TOTAL FTES	93,431	79.9%	23,468	20.1%	76,263	65.2%

* Cascadia currently offers only student-funded courses, state-supported students will enroll in Fall 2000.
Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse. Based on Time Location Code.

NUMBER OF COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE EMPLOYEES
STATE SUPPORTED**
FALL 1999

	Teaching Faculty		Non-Teaching Faculty			Exempt	Exempt	
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Full Time	Part-Time	Classified Headcount	Administrative Headcount	Professional/ Technical Headcount	Total Headcount
Bates	109	43	20	9	83	14	15	293
Bellevue	131	259	9	15	187	32	40	673
Bellingham	43	128	1		50	12	11	245
Big Bend	49	81	4	1	53	15	17	220
Cascadia *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centralia	57	114	5	1	72	20	12	281
Clark	152	285	4		183	25	17	666
Clover Park	123	85	5		83	19	19	334
Columbia Basin	97	211	4	3	113	3	8	439
Edmonds	105	214	3		136	27	38	523
Everett	103	172	9	1	161	12	18	476
Grays Harbor	52	108		31	49	12	19	271
Green River	109	176	6		155	27	54	527
Highline	127	204	6	3	131	15	36	522
Lake Washington	54	139	3		102	10	2	310
Lower Columbia	69	86	2		78	7	5	247
Olympic	95	215	3		103	13	13	442
Peninsula	59	130	3		50	13	24	279
Pierce District	124	193	12	1	157	28	28	543
Renton	71	146	6	3	75	17	6	324
Seattle District Office			1		27	4	30	62
Seattle Central	132	234	7	4	173	21	22	593
Seattle North	97	202	9	2	132	18	27	487
Seattle South	78	236	1	6	107	19	18	465
Seattle Voc Institute	6	26			14	2	1	49
Shoreline	135	215	7	2	172	31	27	589
Skagit Valley	106	186	13	12	89	17	31	454
So Puget Sound	86	123	9	1	99	12	11	341
Spokane District Office					59	11	21	91
Spokane	187	214	14	3	157	13	17	605
Spokane Falls	143	299	13	2	184	17	37	695
Tacoma	95	204	9	20	107	23	42	500
Walla Walla	96	170	4	11	72	18	24	395
Wenatchee Valley	72	127	8	10	65	17	17	316
Whatcom	42	152	2	1	54	9	33	293
Yakima Valley	102	171	9	15	108	21	19	445
SBCTC					33	4	28	65
CIS					20	3	49	72
SUM OF COLLEGES, SBCTC, CIS	3,106	5,548	211	157	3,693	581	836	14,132
UNDUPLICATED SYSTEM TOTAL	3,096	5,209	210	154	3,693	579	831	13,772

* Cascadia currently offers only student-funded courses, state-supported students will enroll in Fall 2000.
**Includes Natural Resource Waivers and Worker Retraining.
Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, PMIS, EMPYRQ Table. Note: 360 staff worked at more than one college in Fall 1999.

NUMBER OF COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE EMPLOYEES
ALL FUNDS**
FALL 1999

	Teaching Faculty		Non-Teaching Faculty			Exempt	Exempt	
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Full Time	Part-Time	Classified Headcount	Administrative Headcount	Professional/ Technical Headcount	Total Headcount
Bates	112	59	26	9	106	15	22	349
Bellevue	135	533	14	27	236	37	65	1,047
Bellingham	43	128	1		51	12	12	247
Big Bend	50	93	6	4	64	18	24	259
Cascadia *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centralia	69	128	6	22	96	22	22	365
Clark	156	359	4		198	27	18	762
Clover Park	124	102	6		93	19	20	364
Columbia Basin	98	217	5	3	128	4	8	463
Edmonds	128	294	3	3	234	31	62	755
Everett	103	196	9	1	177	12	21	519
Grays Harbor	52	114	1	36	53	12	20	288
Green River	110	252	6		171	27	71	637
Highline	127	271	6	13	167	16	44	644
Lake Washington	54	166	3		123	10	2	358
Lower Columbia	69	86	2		116	7	7	287
Olympic	95	231	3		122	14	14	479
Peninsula	68	149	4		63	16	42	342
Pierce District	163	343	40	5	189	33	29	802
Renton	72	180	7	7	121	17	21	425
Seattle District Office			1		27	4	31	63
Seattle Central	132	328	18	9	216	21	30	754
Seattle North	99	303	10	8	146	19	33	618
Seattle South	78	267	1	11	122	23	22	524
Seattle Voc Institute	6	36	1		16	2	2	63
Shoreline	135	294	8	8	190	34	31	700
Skagit Valley	107	195	15	22	150	17	51	557
So Puget Sound	87	160	9	7	106	12	16	397
Spokane District Office					61	12	23	96
Spokane	187	274	14	4	168	13	17	677
Spokane Falls	157	443	15	4	292	18	67	996
Tacoma	95	269	9	26	130	23	59	611
Walla Walla	106	209	4	12	80	18	35	464
Wenatchee Valley	72	144	8	15	68	17	22	346
Whatcom	43	157	2	1	66	9	39	317
Yakima Valley	102	182	9	29	126	23	27	498
SBCTC					34	4	29	67
CIS					24	4	82	110
SUM OF COLLEGES, SBCTC, CIS	3,234	7,162	276	286	4,530	622	1,140	17,250
UNDUPLICATED SYSTEM TOTAL	3,224	6,656	275	270	4,530	620	1,132	16,707

* Cascadia currently offers only student-funded courses, state-supported students will enroll in Fall 2000.
**Includes Natural Resource Waivers and Worker Retraining.
Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, PMIS, EMPYRQ Table. Note: 543 staff worked at more than one college in Fall 1999.

FALL STAFF FTE BY CATEGORY OF EMPLOYEE
STATE SUPPORTED ON PAYROLL*
FALL 1999

	Classified FTE	Administrative FTE	Exempt Professional FTE	Teaching Faculty FTE	Non-Teaching Faculty FTE*	Total
Bates	77	14	14	96	38	239
Bellevue	174	30	41	286	28	560
Bellingham	47	12	12	58	1	129
Big Bend	50	14	13	87	6	169
Cascadia **	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centralia	63	20	10	96	12	200
Clark	161	20	14	259	20	474
Clover Park	81	18	19	141	5	265
Columbia Basin	107	3	5	199	10	324
Edmonds	130	26	34	211	4	405
Everett	155	12	17	210	16	409
Grays Harbor	47	12	15	91	9	174
Green River	149	26	46	228	8	457
Highline	122	14	32	230	9	407
Lake Washington	93	10	2	105	4	214
Lower Columbia	70	7	4	100	7	188
Olympic	101	12	11	179	13	316
Peninsula	47	11	17	110	3	189
Pierce District	152	27	25	221	22	448
Renton	72	17	6	111	7	213
Seattle District	26	4	29	0	0	59
Seattle Central	158	20	21	233	17	448
Seattle North	124	17	25	201	16	382
Seattle South	103	19	15	162	9	307
Seattle Voc Institute	14	2	1	16	1	33
Shoreline	161	30	25	251	25	492
Skagit Valley	88	17	25	157	30	317
So Puget Sound	98	12	11	150	15	287
Spokane District	57	11	21	0	0	88
Spokane	142	12	12	283	23	471
Spokane Falls	159	15	32	293	24	524
Tacoma	109	23	28	187	25	372
Walla Walla	69	18	21	153	13	274
Wenatchee Valley	62	17	15	114	17	225
Whatcom	52	9	21	120	8	211
Yakima Valley	105	20	15	142	26	309
CIS	20	3	51			74
SBCTC	30	4	25			59
SYSTEM TOTAL FTES	3,476	557	733	5,478	471	10,715
% of Total	32%	5%	7%	51%	4%	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, PMIS, EMPYRQ Table and SR2102 for Teaching Faculty.
An additional 181 FTE Faculty were paid by other agencies rather than directly by the college and 119 FTE Faculty were volunteers.
*Includes release time of teaching faculty.
** Cascadia currently offers only student-funded courses, state-supported students will enroll in Fall 2000.

FALL STAFF FTE BY CATEGORY OF EMPLOYEE
ALL FUNDS SUPPORTED ON PAYROLL*
FALL 1999

	Classified FTE	Administrative FTE	Exempt Professional FTE	Teaching Faculty FTE	Non-Teaching Faculty FTE**	Total
Bates	104	15	21	99	50	290
Bellevue	227	38	67	382	38	752
Bellingnam	48	12	13	58	1	131
Big Bend	63	18	24	86	10	201
Cascadia ***	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centralia	88	22	23	108	16	256
Clark	198	27	20	266	21	532
Clover Park	90	19	20	144	9	281
Columbia Basin	123	4	7	202	13	349
Edmonds	228	32	60	273	18	610
Everett	173	12	21	217	19	442
Grays Harbor	51	13	19	89	11	184
Green River	166	27	71	251	9	525
Highline	161	16	44	232	10	463
Lake Washington	114	10	2	110	6	242
Lower Columbia	110	7	6	99	10	233
Olympic	119	14	12	179	13	338
Peninsula	62	17	40	122	5	246
Pierce District	187	33	30	334	70	655
Renton	113	17	21	127	12	291
Seattle District	26	4	30	1	0	62
Seattle Central	207	21	30	249	34	541
Seattle North	140	18	34	223	24	438
Seattle South	119	23	20	185	16	363
Seattle Voc Institute	16	2	2	18	2	40
Shoreline	181	34	29	273	27	545
Skagit Valley	143	17	50	160	48	418
So Puget Sound	105	12	16	157	16	307
Spokane District	60	12	23	0	0	94
Spokane	165	12	14	295	24	511
Spokane Falls	287	17	67	321	32	724
Tacoma	130	23	50	198	28	430
Walla Walla	80	18	33	182	23	336
Wenatchee Valley	68	17	22	116	18	241
Whatcom	64	9	31	125	11	240
Yakima Valley	124	23	25	147	38	359
CIS	28	4	83	0	0	114
SBCTC	34	4	29	0	0	67
SYSTEM TOTAL FTES	4,402	624	1,109	6,031	685	12,851
% of total	50%	7%	13%	69%	8%	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse EMPYQR Table.
* An additional 181 FTE Faculty were paid by other agencies rather than directly by the college and 119 FTE Faculty were volunteers.
** Includes release time of teaching faculty.
*** Cascadia currently offers only student-funded courses, state-supported students will enroll in Fall 2000.

TEACHING FACULTY (FTE-F) BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1999

	--- Full-Time/Moonlight ---				--- Part-Time/Contracted Out ---				
	Regular Assignment		Moonlight		Part-Time		Contracted Out		Total
	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	Teaching FTEF
Bates	88	68.5%	0	0.2%	7	5.6%	30	23.4%	129
Bellevue	123	42.9%	18	6.4%	144	50.2%	0	0.3%	288
Bellingham	39	64.3%	2	2.9%	18	30.2%	0	0.3%	60
Big Bend	49	55.6%	12	13.2%	27	30.7%	0	0.0%	87
Cascadia *	0	----	0	----	0	----	0	----	0
Centralia	48	49.3%	7	7.4%	41	42.5%	0	0.2%	97
Clark	135	51.0%	14	5.4%	110	41.5%	0	0.0%	264
Clover Park	122	80.1%	0	0.2%	18	12.0%	12	7.7%	153
Columbia Basin	92	44.1%	19	8.9%	88	42.3%	4	1.9%	209
Edmonds	101	46.9%	10	4.5%	100	46.8%	0	0.4%	214
Everett	96	44.4%	14	6.7%	100	46.2%	3	1.2%	216
Grays Harbor	47	46.1%	5	4.8%	39	38.1%	7	6.9%	102
Green River	107	45.1%	13	5.4%	108	45.7%	2	0.9%	237
Highline	128	55.1%	10	4.4%	92	39.5%	0	0.0%	232
Lake Washington	51	42.2%	3	2.1%	52	43.0%	14	12.1%	120
Lower Columbia	63	55.5%	8	7.0%	29	26.1%	2	1.4%	113
Olympic	85	45.1%	12	6.1%	82	43.8%	3	1.5%	188
Peninsula	57	50.9%	4	3.2%	50	44.2%	0	0.1%	112
Pierce District	107	46.5%	14	6.3%	100	43.7%	3	1.4%	229
Renton	69	48.7%	1	0.8%	41	29.4%	29	20.5%	141
Seattle Central	123	51.6%	7	3.1%	103	43.2%	0	0.1%	238
Seattle North	91	44.1%	13	6.2%	97	47.3%	3	1.6%	206
Seattle South	72	38.5%	6	3.1%	84	45.2%	20	10.8%	187
Seattle Voc Institute	5	27.9%	0	1.3%	11	58.7%	0	2.6%	18
Shoreline	119	46.1%	12	4.8%	119	46.1%	5	2.1%	259
Skagit Valley	94	55.1%	7	4.1%	56	33.0%	0	0.4%	170
So Puget Sound	81	53.5%	8	5.6%	60	39.6%	2	1.1%	152
Spokane	172	56.1%	20	6.4%	92	30.0%	23	7.4%	306
Spokane Falls	127	41.2%	16	5.2%	149	48.4%	6	2.1%	309
Tacoma	91	46.8%	9	4.7%	88	45.3%	4	2.0%	194
Walla Walla	90	57.4%	13	8.3%	51	32.7%	2	1.2%	156
Wenatchee Valley	64	53.6%	7	5.9%	43	35.9%	3	2.6%	119
Whatcom	35	29.2%	2	1.7%	83	68.2%	0	0.0%	121
Yakima Valley	85	54.9%	11	7.0%	46	30.1%	0	0.4%	155
SYSTEM TOTAL FTEF	2,851	49.4%	297	5.1%	2,330	40.3%	181	3.1%	5,778

* Cascadia currently offers only student-funded courses, state-supported students will enroll in Fall 2000.
Source: SBCTC Course MIS/SR2102, Version 1. FTEF full-time may exceed the count of full-time faculty on page 84 because SR2102 includes teaching FTEF of exempt staff. Part-time includes 14 FTEF of classified staff teaching part-time.
Note: Total includes addition of 119 FTE volunteer effort; FTEF less than 1 show as 0.

TEACHING AND NON-TEACHING FACULTY OF COLOR (HEADCOUNT)
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1999

	Full-Time Faculty		Part-Time Faculty		All Faculty	
	Faculty of Color	% of Total	Faculty of Color	% of Total	Faculty of Color	% of Total
Bates	15	11.6%	4	7.7%	19	10.5%
Bellevue	20	14.3%	22	8.0%	42	10.1%
Bellingham	2	4.5%	4	3.1%	6	3.5%
Big Bend	4	7.5%	7	8.5%	11	8.1%
Cascadia *	0	----	0	----	0	----
Centralia	4	6.5%	2	1.7%	6	3.4%
Clark	11	7.1%	15	5.3%	26	5.9%
Clover Park	13	10.2%	7	8.2%	20	9.4%
Columbia Basin	10	9.9%	27	12.6%	37	11.7%
Edmonds	17	15.7%	21	9.8%	38	11.8%
Everett	9	8.0%	8	4.6%	17	6.0%
Grays Harbor	1	1.9%	6	4.3%	7	3.7%
Green River	12	10.4%	15	8.5%	27	9.3%
Highline	22	16.5%	20	9.7%	42	12.4%
Lake Washington	8	14.0%	9	6.5%	17	8.7%
Lower Columbia	5	7.0%	4	4.7%	9	5.7%
Olympic	14	14.3%	22	10.2%	36	11.5%
Peninsula	5	8.1%	8	6.2%	13	6.8%
Pierce District	18	13.2%	17	8.8%	35	10.6%
Renton	9	11.7%	25	16.8%	34	15.0%
Seattle Central	41	29.5%	52	21.8%	93	24.7%
Seattle North	27	25.5%	24	11.8%	51	16.5%
Seattle South	20	25.3%	19	7.9%	39	12.1%
Seattle Voc Institute	1	16.7%	5	19.2%	6	18.8%
Shoreline	21	14.8%	30	13.8%	51	14.2%
Skagit Valley	15	12.6%	8	4.0%	23	7.3%
So Puget Sound	14	14.7%	8	6.5%	22	10.0%
Spokane	14	7.0%	9	4.1%	23	5.5%
Spokane Falls	17	10.9%	18	6.0%	35	7.7%
Tacoma	13	12.5%	31	13.8%	44	13.4%
Walla Walla	8	8.0%	15	8.3%	23	8.2%
Wenatchee Valley	8	10.0%	18	13.1%	26	12.0%
Whatcom	6	13.6%	8	5.2%	14	7.1%
Yakima Valley	14	12.6%	19	10.2%	33	11.1%
SUM OF COLLEGES	418	12.6%	507	8.9%	925	10.3%
SYSTEM TOTAL	418	12.6%	478	8.9%	896	10.4%

* Cascadia currently offers only student-funded courses, state-supported students will enroll in Fall 2000.
Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, PMIS, EMPYRQ Table. Note: Report counts only those employed as teaching faculty and excludes those who teach but are also employed as staff in a capacity other than faculty. Note: 29 part-time faculty of color taught at more than one college.

WOMEN TEACHING AND NON-TEACHING FACULTY (HEADCOUNT)
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1999

	Full-Time Faculty		Part-Time Faculty		All Faculty	
	Women	% of Total Faculty	Women	% of Total Faculty	Women	% of Total Faculty
Bates	57	44.2%	21	40.4%	78	43.1%
Bellevue	72	51.4%	158	57.7%	230	55.6%
Bellingham	19	43.2%	72	56.3%	91	52.9%
Big Bend	22	41.5%	48	58.5%	70	51.9%
Cascadia *	0	----	0	----	0	----
Centralia	28	45.2%	68	59.1%	96	54.2%
Clark	72	46.2%	146	51.2%	218	49.4%
Clover Park	68	53.1%	46	54.1%	114	53.5%
Columbia Basin	44	43.6%	123	57.5%	167	53.0%
Edmonds	57	52.8%	122	57.0%	179	55.6%
Everett	60	53.6%	107	61.8%	167	58.6%
Grays Harbor	18	34.6%	59	42.4%	77	40.3%
Green River	40	34.8%	100	58.1%	140	48.8%
Highline	76	57.1%	122	58.9%	198	58.2%
Lake Washington	25	43.9%	85	61.2%	110	56.1%
Lower Columbia	30	42.3%	45	52.3%	75	47.8%
Olympic	45	45.9%	112	52.1%	157	50.2%
Peninsula	27	43.5%	72	55.4%	99	51.6%
Pierce District	74	54.4%	110	56.7%	184	55.8%
Renton	32	41.6%	64	43.0%	96	42.5%
Seattle District Office	1	----	----	----	1	----
Seattle Central	63	45.3%	125	52.7%	188	50.0%
Seattle North	51	48.1%	107	52.5%	158	51.0%
Seattle South	25	31.6%	84	34.7%	109	34.0%
Seattle Voc Institute	5	83.3%	18	69.2%	23	71.9%
Shoreline	75	52.8%	119	54.8%	194	54.0%
Skagit Valley	63	52.9%	115	58.1%	178	56.2%
So Puget Sound	47	49.5%	67	54.0%	114	52.1%
Spokane	72	35.8%	109	50.2%	181	43.3%
Spokane Falls	74	47.4%	189	62.8%	263	57.5%
Tacoma	48	46.2%	118	52.9%	166	50.8%
Walla Walla	50	50.0%	95	52.5%	145	51.6%
Wenatchee Valley	39	48.8%	79	57.7%	118	54.4%
Whatcom	23	52.3%	90	58.8%	113	57.4%
Yakima Valley	57	51.4%	101	54.3%	158	53.2%
SUM OF COLLEGES	1,559	47.0%	3,096	54.3%	4,655	51.6%
UNDUPLICATED SYSTEM TOTAL	1,556	47.1%	2,931	54.7%	4,487	51.8%

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Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, PMIS, EMPYRQ Table. Note: Report counts only those employed as teaching faculty and excludes those who teach but are also employed as staff in a capacity other than faculty. Note: 165 part-time women faculty taught at more than one college.

CLASSIFIED STAFF FTES
STATE SUPPORTED (INCLUDING NATURAL RESOURCE WAIVERS AND WORKER RETRAINING)
FALL 1999

	PROGRAM ASSIGNMENT								
	Instruction 01	Primary Support 04	Libraries 05	Student Services 06	Instruction Support 08	Plant Operations 09	Federal Vocational	Other Codes	Total FTE
Bates	6	15	2	14	16	21	3		77
Bellevue	35	3	10	40	39	34	4	9	174
Bellingham	1	8	3	13	9	12	1	1	47
Big Bend	8	2	3	7	14	17			50
Cascadia *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centralia	14	4	2	11	15	15	1	2	63
Clark	30	12	10	34	35	32	2	4	161
Clover Park	6	10	5	10	18	31	2		81
Columbia Basin	26	4	5	17	25	27	1	2	107
Edmonds	18	12	9	30	37	25	0		130
Everett	36	8	11	33	31	29	5	2	155
Grays Harbor	2	5	1	12	13	14	1		47
Green River	19	22	9	25	42	28		4	149
Highline	21	3	10	24	27	33	1	2	122
Lake Washington	11	16	3	25	21	13	4	1	93
Lower Columbia	8	7	4	13	15	20	2	1	70
Olympic	19	6	8	18	22	24	3	1	101
Peninsula	4	6	5	5	13	15	0		47
Pierce District	40	4	9	37	31	29		3	152
Renton	2	9	1	18	19	21			70
Seattle District	42	5	7	48	13	40	0	3	158
Seattle Central	1				23			3	26
Seattle North	34	6	7	32	13	30	1	3	124
Seattle South	24	9	4	23	10	31	2	1	103
Seattle Voc Institute				5	5	4			14
Shoreline	35	15	12	29	28	33	2	7	161
Skagit Valley	10	4	6	23	18	27	0		88
So Puget Sound	17	8	3	19	20	28		5	98
Spokane District	30	14	10	38	3	39	8		142
Spokane		0		1	49	7			57
Spokane Falls	50	13	10	46	1	34	4	1	159
Tacoma	11	11	5	21	33	25		3	109
Walla Walla	12	7	10	12	15	14			69
Wenatchee Valley	9	7	5	9	17	14	2		62
Whatcom	4	8	3	14	12	10	1		52
Yakima Valley	21	8	4	20	24	25	3		105
SBCTC								30	30
CIS								20	20
SYSTEM TOTAL FTE	604	269	194	724	724	799	52	107	3,474

* Cascadia currently offers only student-funded courses, state-supported students will enroll in Fall 2000
Source: SBCTC PMIS Database. Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

EXEMPT ADMINISTRATIVE AND PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL AND SUPPORT STAFF FTES
STATE SUPPORTED
(INCLUDING NATURAL RESOURCE WAIVERS AND WORKER RETRAINING)
FALL 1999

	Administrative FTE	Exempt Professionals FTE	Total Administrative and Exempt FTE
Bates	14	14	29
Bellevue	30	41	71
Bellingham	12	12	24
Big Bend	14	13	27
Cascadia *	0	0	0
Centralia	20	10	29
Clark	20	14	34
Clover Park	18	19	37
Columbia Basin	3	5	8
Edmonds	26	34	60
Everett	12	17	29
Grays Harbor	12	15	28
Green River	26	46	72
Highline	14	32	46
Lake Washington	10	2	12
Lower Columbia	7	4	11
Olympic	12	11	23
Peninsula	11	17	28
Pierce District	27	25	52
Renton	17	6	23
Seattle District	20	21	41
Seattle Central	4	29	33
Seattle North	17	25	41
Seattle South	19	15	33
Seattle Voc Institute	2	1	3
Shoreline	30	25	55
Skagit Valley	17	25	43
So Puget Sound	12	11	23
Spokane District	12	12	24
Spokane	11	21	31
Spokane Falls	15	32	48
Tacoma	23	28	51
Walla Walla	18	21	38
Wenatchee Valley	17	15	32
Whatcom	9	21	30
Yakima Valley	20	15	35
			0
SBCTC	4	25	29
CIS	3	51	54
SYSTEM TOTAL FTE STAFF	557	733	1,290

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Source: SBCTC PMIS Database.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.